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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In performing the responsible duties enjoined by the Constitution, on the Executive of the State, a sincere pleasure is felt in addressing at the commencement of each session of the Legislature the immediate representatives of the people. To present to them in faithful candor the true position of public affairs, to suggest remedies for known wants, to aid in the enactment of such measures as the interests, happiness and welfare of the citizens seem to demand, is not the less gratifying that it is made the duty of the Executive department. The events of the past year, will not fail to teach us the lesson of an over-ruling Providence and the gratitude we owe as a people for the blessings which, through the wisdom of Almighty Goodness, have been vouchsafed to the nation. When the representatives of the people last met, there existed between our country and a neighboring republic, a fierce and bitter war. The result, indeed, was not doubtful, for, with a people justly celebrated among nations, for their unconquerable bravery, unsurpassed skill in military affairs, and their great superiority over their enemies in physical and mental qualities, victory was the necessary consequence; yet the undecided contest was a source of profound regret, for the sacrifice of human life, and the expenditure of public and private treasure necessary to the re-establishment of our own peaceful relations.

It is therefore gratifying to know that the war has fully terminated, and that Peace, the rational desire of all, sheds again its blessings on every portion of our country. To the Almighty Father, who in mercy turned the hearts of the rulers of both countries, to lay aside the sword, to cultivate the spirit of brotherly kindness, and to establish peaceful relations between the citizens of their respective governments, we owe the deepest and most fervent gratitude—The abundance of our harvests, the blessings of continued and general health, and the preservation of our civil and religious rights, as guaranteed to us by the free institutions of our country; while destitution, misery, and convulsed governments, and precarious civil and religious institutions harass the people of other lands, should produce in our hearts a fervent acknowledgment of His superintending kindness and mercy.

In the late contest with Mexico, this Commonwealth was called upon by the National Government, to furnish a portion of the troops deemed necessary by the constituted authorities to carry the war to a successful issue—With this requisition, it is scarcely necessary to state, our Commonwealth replied with the alacrity which has heretofore distinguished her among her sister republics. A large volunteer force was instantly placed at the disposal of the National Government, and it is a matter of just pride to their fellow citizens, that in the discharge of every duty, these volunteers maintained the honor of the State, and the renown of their country. The citizen soldier who fortunately escaped death, has returned to his family and friends, after having earned for himself and the State, a reputation for undaunted bravery, for enduring and patient suffering, and manly and heroic virtue, that the future annalist will delight to record.

It is due to these patriotic citizens, that this Commonwealth do some act as an acknowledgment of their past illustrious services. To the memory of the dead who fell in the service of their country, it is the duty of the State to erect a suitable monument, that their bravery and virtue may be enduringly remembered, and their heroic sacrifice emulated in other times, should the honor and safety of the country require it from future generations.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, the Chief Executive Officer of the Commonwealth, the late Governor Shunk, has sunk beneath the malady which then afflicted him—He died on the 20th day of July, 1848.

It will not be deemed improper in me to say a few words in reference to the character of the illustrious deceased.

The late Governor Shunk having spent a large portion of his life in the public service, and having mingled much with his fellow citizens, was well and extensively known throughout the State, and it is with pleasure the circumstance is recalled to my mind, that at one period of his life, I had the honor to enjoy his intimate personal friendship.

During our intimacy, it always gave him great pleasure to aid and assist the young and inexperienced, to relieve the distressed, and to impart to his fellow men, by words of kindness, and deeds of charity, as large a share of happiness as his condition would allow.

His intercourse with others was courteous, his friendships were lasting, his attachments strong and enduring, while his resentments for injuries were transitory, and made no permanent impression in his bosom. It may with truth be said of Gov. Shunk, that he was a sincere friend, a good neighbor, a pure Christian and an honest man. Such was the reputation he sustained among his fellow citizens when my intimacy with him gave me a knowledge of his character; and although a difference of political views separated us for many years before his death, his friends, at a later period of his life, have borne testimony that the same purity of intention and desire of well doing remained with him until the hour of his dissolution.

The Legislature is respectfully invited to take such action in relation to the decease of the first Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, whose death occurred during the period for which he was elected, as may be deemed most appropriate to express its sympathy for the sorrow and bereavement of the surviving relatives, and to testify its respect for the memory of the virtues of the distinguished dead.

Prior to the decease of Gov. Shunk; on the 9th day of July, 1848, as appears by the records in the State Department, he resigned the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, and thereupon, under the provisions of the 14th section of the 2d article of the Constitution, which declares, that "in case of the death or resignation of the Governor, or his removal from office, the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor, until another Governor shall be duly qualified," the duties of the Executive Department of the Government devolved on me.

Official information of the act of resignation, did not reach me until the 17th day of July, 1848. The section of the Constitution herein referred to, also declared in reference to the same subject, that "in such case another Governor shall be chosen at the next annual election of Representatives, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within three calendar months immediately preceding such next annual election, in which case a Governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding annual election of Representatives." By the 34th section of the act of the General Assembly relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, it is provided, that "in case any vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, more than three calendar months next preceding the second Tuesday of October in any year, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the Senate, or whoever shall be in the exercise of the office of Governor, to issue his writs to the Sheriffs of the several counties, requiring them to give the usual notice, that an election to supply such vacancy will take place on the second Tuesday in October next thereafter, and when such vacancy occurs within three months before the second Tuesday in October, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the Senate, or whoever shall be in the exercise of the office of Governor, to issue his writs aforesaid, requiring notice of such election on the second Tuesday in October next after the issuing of said writ, and in each case said writ shall issue at least three calendar months before the election."

An examination of the constitutional provisions, the act of Assembly, and the circumstances of the resignation, will satisfy you, that while the resignation occurred more than three calendar months before the next annual election of Representatives, it took place at a time rendering a compliance with the act of Assembly, in relation to the issuing of writs, utterly impossible. In this view of the case, it might have been deemed a compliance with duty, to have refrained from all interference in the matter, inasmuch as events had put it out of my power to comply with the terms of the act of Assembly, directory of the mode in which the Constitutional provision on the subject should be carried into effect.

After a full and careful examination of the whole matter, I believed it my duty to issue the writs requiring notice to be given, that an election would be held on the second Tuesday of October then next ensuing, for the election of a Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth. It appeared to me, that in all cases of doubt, there was no safer resting place than submission to the decision of the people, and that in the construction of the laws, relating to the point in question, if any doubt arose, the better course in a republican government, was to refer to the citizen voter the right of selecting at the earliest period his presiding officer, rather than assume a position which would continue official station in myself, beyond the earliest legal opportunity to surrender it into his hands. The organic law required the election, and the Legislative enactment should be so construed as not to contravene the Constitutional provision. Had the terms of the Constitution and laws clearly given a different position to the question, however unpleasant the task of performing the duties of the office without the endorsement of the people's will, they would have been faithfully executed.

In assuming as Speaker of the Senate, the exercise of Executive functions, although not deeming it absolutely necessary, prudence suggested the propriety of being sworn to a faithful discharge of the Executive duties, and an oath to that effect was administered to me by the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A law requiring in all cases of death or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from office, that writs to the Sheriffs of the different counties shall be issued as soon as the Speaker of the Senate shall be sufficiently informed of such death, resignation or removal, and requiring, further, that the officer assuming Executive functions should be sworn in the same manner and to the same effect as a Chief Magistrate inducted into office, determining also the person authorized to administer the oath, would obviate future doubts, and the same is respectfully recommended to the Legislature.

It is worthy the attention of the Legislature and the people, that no provision exists in the Constitution in the contingency of the death or inability to serve, of the Speaker of the Senate after the death, resignation, or removal of the Governor, for the selection of a presiding magistrate. Such an event happening, the government would be left without a constitutional officer to carry on its operations. An omission of such importance should be supplied at the earliest possible period.

Resolutions expressive of the profound sorrow of the Legislature for the death of that illustrious patriot and sage, John Quincy Adams, and of condolence for the family in their bereavement, were passed by that body at its last session; and the Executive was directed to transmit the same to the widow and family of the deceased. The letter of the late Executive in the performance of that duty, and the reply of the venerable survivor, are herewith transmitted.

The attention of the Legislature having been called to the neglected and suffering condition of the insane poor of the State, an act was passed on the 14th April, providing for the establishment of an asylum for this unfortunate class of our indigent population, to be located within ten miles of the seat of government. The commissioners named in this act, with funds contributed for the purpose, by humane and benevolent citizens of Harrisburg, aided by a liberal appropriation made from the treasury of Dauphin county, purchased a farm of about one hundred and thirty acres, eligibly situated within a mile and a half of the State Capitol. In January, 1846, these commissioners made a report to the Legislature, in which they stated, that on a critical examination of the aforesaid act, such defects were apparent, that they did not conceive themselves justified in proceeding with the building, or in making any expenditure of the sum appropriated by the State, towards its erection, until some modification should be made in the law under which they were acting. To remedy these defects, a supplementary act was passed, on the 11th day of April, 1848, upon which the commissioners forthwith adopted measures for the commencement of the work. A plan for the proposed building was adopted, and a contract was made with an experienced architect and builder for its construction. A considerable portion of the materials, as I am informed, has been provided; the excavation of the cellars and foundation has been made; the laying of the stone masonry commenced, and the hydraulic apparatus for raising water to the building nearly completed. Of the appropriation made on account of this building, a warrant has been drawn for $5,000, of which only $2,726 05 has been expended.—It is hoped and believed that the work will be forwarded with as much despatch as is consistent with prudence and a proper regard for the comforts and restoration of the afflicted insane poor.

By the act of 4th of May, 1831, entitled "An act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the treasury, and for other purposes," certain banks were authorized to subscribe for a loan to the commonwealth, to an amount equal to a fixed per centage therein stated, in their respective capitals; the amount of such loan to be placed in the treasury for the use thereof, in notes of said banks of the denomination of one, two, and five dollars. By the terms of the law, the loan was redeemable at any time within five years, and was peremptory that it should be paid, and the notes authorized to be issued, withdrawn from circulation on or before the 4th day of May, 1846. The act also provided, that the banks issuing said notes should receive them at par value in payment of debts due these institutions. It was thought, that by making their redemption dependent on the faith of the State, as well as on that of the banks by which they were issued, a safe and reliable currency would be constituted, while the State would be largely benefited by a loan at one, instead of five and six per cent., as on previous occasions.

The notes thus issued, were substantially the creatures of the banks. They constituted a loan to the commonwealth, were required to be paid into the treasury in the manner prescribed in the law, and were redeemable at their par value at the counters of the banks: and the circumstance of the faith of the State, in addition to that of the banks, being pledged for their redemption, could not raise a rational doubt of their constitutionality. How far a subsequent act, passed the 31st day of May, 1844, by relieving the banks from all responsibility touching their redemption and payment, thereby making them an issue on the part of the Commonwealth, redeemable at the treasury alone, contravened the Constitution of the United States, it is not necessary now to decide.

Under the provisions of the original act of the 4th of May, 1841, the amount of notes issued was $2,220,265, which was specially appropriated to the support of the government during the year, the payment of debts, and other special purposes therein mentioned. Within two years thereafter, the sum of $135,214 of said issue was funded by the banks, and converted into permanent loans at five per cent. By a resolution of the 6th of February, 1843, and the act of the 8th of April of the same year, $682,087 were cancelled and destroyed. The act of May 31st, 1844, is as follows: "That the State Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, on the last days of June, September and December in the year 1844, to cancel and deliver to the Auditor General, for destruction, $50,000; and on the last day of March, June, September and December in every year thereafter, $50,000 of the notes issued by the banks of this Commonwealth in pursuance of the act of the 4th of May, 1841, that may then be in the Treasury—and if said notes shall be depreciated, then of the most depreciated—and continue so to do, until the whole amount of the notes legally issued, by the banks as aforesaid, shall have been cancelled and destroyed; and the amount deposited to the credit of the Commonwealth, in Banks or Savings Institutions, or received by collectors on the railroads and canals, or by the Treasurer of the City and County of Philadelphia, shall be deemed as money in the Treasury, and subject to the cancellation as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to keep and publish quarterly, in at least one newspaper at Harrisburg, a record of the notes so cancelled and destroyed, designating the bank or banks, that originally issued the same, in order, that the one per centum interest thereon, may cease; provided, that it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to retain the several amounts respectively, out of his receipts of the quarter, so as effectually to secure the cancellation of the amounts herein before provided; and the sum of $160,000 is hereby appropriated for the payment of domestic creditors' certificates issued by the Auditor General: provided, that there is sufficient money in the treasury after paying the several other appropriations in this act."

It was doubtless the intention of the Legislature, that the sum of $50,000 should be destroyed quarterly. Under this act, the sum of $100,000 was cancelled in 1844; the further sum of $85,000 in 1845,—the further sum of $176,300 in 1846,—$150,000 in 1847,—and 189,000 in 1848.

The following tabular statement, will exhibit with more clearness, the whole subject in relation to the issue and cancellation of these notes.

Original am't of relief notes issued,	2,220,265 00
Amount funded,	135,214 00
Cancelled in 1843 by resol'n of Feb. 6, and Act of April 8th, 1843,	682,087 00
Cancelled in 1844, under the Act of May 31, 1844,	100,000 00
Cancelled in 1845, under Act of 1844,	85,000 00
Cancelled in 1846, under do.	176,300 00
Cancelled in 1847, under do.	150,000 00
Cancelled in 1848, under do.	189,000 00
	$1,517,601 00
Leaving apparently in circulation on the 31st Dec. 1848,	702,664 00

The first failure to comply with the Act of Assembly requiring the cancellation of these notes, was prior to, or on, the 31st Dec. 1844.

The amount directed to be cancelled in 1844 and 1845, which was not done, was	$165,000
The amount of failure to cancel in 1846 was	23,700
The amount of failure to cancel in 1846 was	50,000
The amount of failure to cancel in 1848 was	11,000
	249,700 00
	$452,964 00

It is worthy of remark, that had the cancellation of these notes been made, as required by law, less than half a million of the original issue would now be in existence, a large portion of which has doubtless, been mislaid and lost. It will be perceived also, that the act requires the destruction of the most depreciated. In using this term, the legislature must have intended those most defaced. The laws on the subject of these notes, having pledged the faith of the state for their redemption, it is not readily seen how they could become depreciated in value, while on the other hand, many of them had become defaced, torn and unfit for use. At the passage of the act of May 31st, 1844, about fourteen hundred thousand dollars of this issue were in circulation, and as it required the cancellation and destruction of two hundred thousand dollars per annum only, it prolonged the period of their circulation to seven years, when by the original act of May 4th, 1841, but two years remained of the period of their duration. To the act of May 31st, 1844, is attributable, therefore, the continuance in circulation of these notes, after they had become torn, defaced and unfit for use. The original act, had it not been counteracted by subsequent legislation, provided the necessary means for the redemption of these notes, through the banks, on or before the 4th day of May, 1846, and the failure to destroy them, as required by the act of 31st of May, 1844, clearly demonstrates that the treasury has not been, since then, in a condition to repay the loan, or redeem the notes. Hence they have continued in circulation, have been paid into your public offices, and again paid out of the treasury, until they are wholly unfit as currency for the citizens. The amount now in circulation, is presumed to be about six hundred thousand dollars. It is respectfully suggested, that the worst of these notes, as they are paid into the treasury, should be retained, and in their stead, an equal amount of new notes, of the same denominations, under an arrangement with any of the banks of this Commonwealth, be put into circulation for a period of time, so long only, as may be required by the quarterly destruction of fifty thousand dollars, to absorb the whole amount of the issue. A measure of this character would relieve the currency of those unfit for use, and have the effect in a short time, of putting the whole issue out of circulation. I would earnestly press upon the legislature the passage of such laws, as would prohibit in their mutilated and defaced condition, their payment from the treasury. Should it be deemed a more desirable course, to aid the currency of the entire issue by a loan, it might be a fair condition of the renewal of the charter of any bank, at the present session, that it make a loan at a low rate of interest to the government, to be used in redeeming and cancelling the whole, or such part as might be deemed advisable. Any arrangement on the subject you may devise, to relieve the people of this currency, shall receive my cordial approbation.

The payment of the interest on the public debt in a sound convertible currency, is of great moment to the credit of the State. This demand on the treasury has heretofore, to a large extent, been met by payments in depreciated paper, by which the holders of State bonds have suffered pecuniary loss.

An evil of this nature, demands a speedy and effectual remedy. The relief notes originally intended to be temporary in their existence and local in their circulation, should not be forced from their legitimate purpose, or paid from the treasury in discharge of the interest of the public debt.

No great inconvenience could be felt in withholding an amount so small as their present circulation, from such application. To secure an object so desirable, the revenues of the State should be collected in such funds only as admitted of ready convertibility into specie without loss to the treasury. The relief notes, as well as the notes of all specie paying Banks of this Commonwealth, should be received in payment of public dues while other paper money, under par, at the place designated for the payment of interest on the public debt, should be refused, unless, upon notice to that effect of the State Treasurer, arrangements by the Banks issuing the same were made to redeem it at such point as he might designate. The State Treasurer should be authorized to require of those specie paying Banks, whose notes might be under par at the place of paying the interest, to make arrangements to redeem their notes at par, at the point designated, and on their failure to comply, to demand specie funds at their counters. It is believed that an arrangement of the kind suggested, would materially aid in rendering the notes of all the solvent Banks in the Commonwealth of equal value in all parts of the State: would increase their general circulation among the citizens and tend to exclude the depreciated paper of foreign institutions.—A measure valuable for these purposes, which would give increased worth to our stocks and enable the State more faithfully to comply with her contracts, is worthy the serious consideration of the Legislature.

Intimately connected with the subject of our public debt, are the assessment and collection of the taxes. The laws on this important branch of the revenue, require to be re-modelled and arranged in such form as to insure equality and uniformity in the several counties of the State. The manner of adjusting and equalizing the valuation of property for taxation is a concern of deep interest to the people, and should, as far as possible, be left in the hands of their immediate representatives. Assessors, it is suggested, should be required, in the exercise of their duties, to make return in a full and accurate statement of the various products of *Farms and Manufactories*; of the kind, nature and amount of the supposed annual value of the productive industry of each district; of the amount and nature of the local and general trade and business, with the manner and cost of reaching the nearest market, and the value of the article in market, at the nearest point to the district. Should an annual statement of this nature be deemed too expensive for practical utility, a triennial return might answer the purposes intended. Returns of a nature so general, of the resources and active industry of the State, while it would afford valuable information to the public officer, would place before him such facts as would enable him to detect gross errors in the uniformity of the assessments, and would leave in the hands of the officer elected by the people, the duty of valuing and taxing their property, instead of casting a labor so important into the care of *irresponsible Boards*.

The importance of legislative action on the subject, is enhanced by the fact, that an examination of the ordinary revenues and expenditures for the last few years, furnishes evidence that the necessities of the treasury require increased resources. A statement from the auditing department is as follows:

Ordinary Revenue and Expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the periods herein stated.

Revenue for the year 1845,	$2,994,631 18
Expenditures,	3,176,298 28
Excess of expenditures,	$181,667 10
Revenue for the year 1846,	3,487,882 49
Expenditures,	3,461,144 71
Excess of revenue,	26,737 78
Revenue for the year 1847,	3,744,509 40
Expenditures,	3,427,341 42
Excess of revenue,	317,167 98
Revenue for the year 1848,	3,671,997 32
Expenditures,	3,746,886 68
Excess of expenditures,	74,889 36
Excess of revenue in 4 years,	$87,349 30

Expenses of the public works considered as ordinary, notwithstanding much of the amount is really extraordinary: but as an offset to this, the tax on real and personal estate, received during each year, is more than the assessment of a year, the excess being from outstanding taxes of previous years.

The balance in the treasury Dec 1, 1844, was	$663,851 88
Balance in treasury, Dec. 1, 1848,	577,290 39
Deficit in balances in treasury in 4 years,	$86,561 49
Had the law of May 31st, 1844, been complied with by the cancellation of the relief issues, the additional charge would have been made on the treasury of	$249,700 00
Which added to the above deficit makes	336,261 49
Deduct excess of apparent revenue,	87,349 30
Real deficit under existing laws, in four years, exclusive of extraordinary expenditures.	$248,912 19

The operation of laws on the part of the national government, framed with a view to the assessment of duties and collection of revenue, is a subject seriously affecting the finances of the Commonwealth. No State in the Union depends in a greater degree for the advantages of wholesome enterprise, and the safe employment of capital, on the stability and agency of laws affording reasonable protection to domestic industry. Our mountains, filled with rich deposites of iron and coal, invite the manufacturer to employ his skill and capital in these commodities, and when they are in demand, the whole productive business of the State prospers. No interest feels the pressure of foreign competition more keenly, none requires more certainly the fostering care of government, none spreads to a larger extent the active industry of all classes of citizens, than the peculiar manufacturing establishments of our own State. The system established by the act of Congress of 1846 is framed for the purpose of revenue, and discriminates against, rather than for protection. The effect of such laws would necessarily be, if continued, to strike down the manufacturer, and to depress every interest which directly or incidentally leans on him for support.

Of the interests favorably affected by the establishment of manufactories, none deserve more especial notice, than the laboring and producing classes. These compose the great mass of our population, and in all respects differ radically, from the same classes in other countries. *Here*, they are a part of the government itself, and as such, are frequently required, in the exercise of the Elective franchise, to decide questions the most momentous, questions affecting, even, the stability and duration of our free institutions. In the formation of the governments under which they live, they were a component of the Sovereignty which had wrested from a foreign power the independence of the country, and took with others an equal part in the difficult questions involved. To enable them to discharge in a proper manner the duties they owe to the country, to others and themselves, a portion of their time should be given to the examination and consideration of public questions. By the reward of their labor, they should be enabled to elevate their condition in society, to command for themselves and families, not merely the necessaries, but the comforts and even the luxuries of life, to give to their children the benefits of a reasonable education, and to ensure a competence when age had disqualified them for active employment. The price of labor is regulated by its demand, and the value of the article it produces.—When the demand for labor is small, and the produce of that labor low in price, the reward of industry is comparatively reduced; when the demand for labor is increased, it rises in value, and receives an adequate reward. Hence, whatever increases profitable labor, is substantially beneficial to the working classes, and affords them the means of comfort, the delights of rational enjoyment, and the opportunity of exalting their condition, and performing with safety to the country the duties of citizens.

The manufacturer, if he be sustained in his enterprise, produces this result, by opening to the laborer a new source of employment. It is frequently urged, that the system of protection to domestic industry is of more interest to the manufacturer than to the laborer, as it enables him to dispose of his fabrics for a higher price, and to realize a better profit on his capital; but is not the capital of the laborer also involved in the fabric, and does not he receive a reward in proportion to the value of the article?

Let it be remembered, also, that his daily bread, the wants of his family, the education of his children, all depend upon the success of the establishment at which he is employed, and the objection can have but little weight. It is also urged, that a reduction of nominal values to a specie standard, would produce a result, requiring for domestic labor no protection on the part of government. A doctrine of this nature is radically wrong, and at variance with the principles on which our free government is founded. Bring down the standard of prices for labor to a specie standard; allow no greater reward for industry in this country than in England, and the working classes are necessarily forced into the condition of foreign operatives, compelled to labor constantly and diligently to earn for themselves a miserable subsistence. All the luxuries, many of the comforts, and even the necessaries of life must be denied to them, while the education of their offspring must be wholly neglected. These observations apply to the laborers engaged in the business of mining, and transporting our coal to market, as well as to the operatives more directly employed at manufactories. After the demand for household use is supplied, this article must seek a market in those districts of country, where manufacturing industry abounds, and the demand for it increases or diminishes in proportion to the active operations of these establishments. Hence, every fire that is extinguished, and every wheel that is stopped, lessens the demand for coal, decreases its value in the market, and reduces the prices of labor, by lessening its value to the owner of the article. When to this is added the fact of competition from abroad, underselling in the home market the domestic article, the occupation of the laborer is destroyed, and the ruin is complete. The revenue system invites such a result, while the system of discrimination for protection forbids it.

Other classes of society are also injuriously or beneficially effected, as the laws on this subject favor the one or the other policy. The agriculturalist, inclined to measure the general welfare by the prices of his produce, and to remain contented while these are satisfactory, is required, only, the exercise of his practical knowledge, to be informed, that *he* suffers also, by a policy which strikes down the manufacturer. The home market is his only sure reliance. The condition of things abroad may afford increased prices for the produce of his farm; the miseries of unhappy Ireland, and the unsettled state of public affairs in other parts of the world, may create a temporary demand for grain, and thereby augment the value of his productions; but it would be unsafe to depend on contingencies of this nature, over which his government can have no control. The entire produce of his lands, whether distant or near the foreign market, must de-

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CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

"ADAMS SENTINEL,"

January 1, 1848.

ANOTHER YEAR! Lo! the dawn hath broke,
With a calm and holy light,
And friendly greetings warm are spoke,
And each eye with joy is bright!
E'en the old are young again,
For they dream their green days o'er,
And little reck of the grief and pain
For the joy they have seen before.
There's "a good year" on every lip,
And a welcome in every eye,
And there's music in the merry trip
Of the young that go flitting by:
For full many a stocking is filled
By Saint Nicholas' special care,
And many a sack he has sagely willed
A precious burden should bear.

Now sing we the past year's deeds—
With its themes of vast import fraught,
The stirring acts—the glorious meeds
Of valor and fame it brought.

When the red drama of the last year closed,
Our army, flushed with victory, reposed
In the famed palaces of prostrate Mexico—
With triumph in that ancient Capitol they go.
But where is he, the Captain of our hosts,
Who stormed the enemy's most fearful posts?
Where he, whose mighty, fearless soul,
Had led our arms triumphant to that goal?
The halls of Montezuma do not ring
With the glad echoes of his triumphing:
A *prisoner*—the victor in his victory,
Dishonored—slandered—marked for infamy—
By the small souls that envious sought
To dim the chaplets Fame had brought
To twine in glory round the brow
That gold nor danger could not bow.

But the warm beatings of a nation's heart,
Went forth to welcome back her son;
And sooner from Old England's fame may part
The glory of her Wellington.
That from each vale and hill and mart,
The deathless memory of our Scott be gone.

'Mid the proud forum of our land,
Beneath that dome where sages meet,
Behold yon gray-haired patriot stand,
Just risen to his tottering feet—
The warrior of human rights—
The champion of our liberties—
The hero of a hundred fights—
The victor of mind's victories—
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—glorious sage—
Amid the councils of the free,
The last one of a noble age—
His last words still for Liberty.
He dies—the veteran at his post—
The warrior, with his harness on—
Translated to a nobler host—
"Content"—to put the immortal on!

Another battle hath been fought,
Another victory hath us crowned—
A triumph, with wide blessings fraught.
Beneath a leader world-renowned.
The War had been the mighty scheme
Don POLK had very sagely planned,
As in his new-fledged honor's dream,
Ambition's dizzy heights he scanned.
The War, the plaything of an hour,
The coward Mexicans to rout—
"Aye, War's the thing to keep myself in power,
And make the fevered rabble shout!"
But there's a mightier power that rules,
And at ambition laughs in scorn;
And cunning politicians are but tools,
And soon their selfish schemings mourn.
The noble leader of our arms of yore,
Who won the love and honor of the land—
No honors were for him in store,
The only meed for him—a brand.

But from our ranks Don fain would seek,
A plain and unassuming man,
Yet nobler Roman—nobler Greek,
Ne'er grasped the sword or yatagan.
The chosen son of fame—he led
His trusting ranks where courage e'en might pale,
And clustering glories round him shed,
Till millions him the conqueror hail!
Then envy marked him for her game,
The crafty saw his honors with chagrin—
To wrest from him his laurels now the aim,
E'er he still nobler triumphs win.
Then he who late dishonored they had held,
Is sent to lead our army's glorious march,
Until a louder note of triumph swelled,
And rang up Fame's immortal arch!
So thwarts good Providence the wiles
Of rulers whom ambition sways;
And singles from the nameless files,
Some nobler soul to work its "ways."

Not in that conclave full of guiles,
That in the Monumental City first did meet—
Holders of office, and they who eager sought,
The well-fed and the hungry, swift for "meat,"—
Was there the hungriest to be caught,
Who'd raise his voice for Colonel POLK,
To lead "Democracy" in its last fight,
To rivet faster yet the olden yoke.

But, by the *people* forth was brought
Their faithful, unambitious son—
He whose pure soul had ever sought
To be his country's dauntless champion;
A warrior, yet a friend to peace,
Who never base ambition knew;
Whose aspirations never once did cease,
For our bright stars and stripes of blue.

Such was our champion brave,
Who led our grand array,
Our great and goodly land to save,
Upon November's fatal day!
No blood of battle was there shed,
No artillery stormed the posts—
But never to nobler triumph were led,
Brave leader and more dauntless hosts!
Yes! a victory great was ours!
For principles triumphed then!
And we know that the fearful "powers"
Are entrusted to honest men.
With "OLD ZACK" to sit at the helm,
And brave sailors our ship to guide,
No storms shall its freight o'erwhelm;
But safe from the rushing tide,
Shall it float on a calmer sea,
And 'neath our bright stars shall glide,
That beautiful ship of our pride,
The ark of our Liberty!

Europe! upon thy tyrant-trodden soil
I gaze, and dream I read the signs
That tell thy fearful struggle and thy toil;
I see the pit-falls and the mines,
That round thy crumbling thrones are dug,
Which topple e'en now o'er the brink:
Thy monarchies, beneath the mighty tug
Of war, and freedom's fearless strife,
In shattered fragments soon shall sink;
And springing upward with resistless life,
Thy million sons for liberty shall shout,
Through all thy broad-spread lands;
And direful then shall be the rout
Of despotism's affrighted bands—

Thus sang the muse a year agone;
For in the future then lay hushed,
Events, which, with the past year's dawn,
Their tragic drama onward rushed;—
For as upon the sacred natal day,
Of our immortal WASHINGTON,
Within our nation's Capitol there lay
The cold form of the noble one,
Whose sainted spirit up had sprung,
To do in heaven high ministry,
A mighty voice in thunder rung,
Across the surgings of the sea—
From vine clad France was echoed out,
That shout of "death or liberty."
Then king craft saw a shameful rout:
The trembling monarch, from his throne
Flies, terror seized, his life to save—
Lest for his tyrannies he should atone:
He stops not once his crown to crave,
But, posting from the uprisen wrath
Of a free people, joined in freedom's cause,
Over the water lies his cheerless path,
To seek protection in the "Lion's" jaws.

Then like the living fire that wakes
At midnight on some mountain height,
And o'er each barrier wildly breaks—
So spread new Freedom's bursting light,
And o'er the Old World's kingdoms ran,
Rending the chains that slavery had wrought,
And calling forth the free born man
For the great battle to be fought!
E'en now the struggle wide prevails,
Twixt wrong and heaven born liberty,
O'er Europe's blood stained hills and vales;
And soon nor King nor throne shall be
Through all the Old World's regions known,
And freedom, like the boundless sea,
Shall spread its rule o'er every zone.

And now, kind friends, I've rolled my rhyme,
And sang you of the deeds of time:
With heart that's true, and eye that's steady,
Here stands your Carrier, "*Rough and Ready:*"
And since he's come, pull out your *purses*,
Shell down the "*beans*" and buy his verses—
No winter storm or fierce north wester,
Can fright your counsellor and jester;
And if your only "*fiscal*"'s trade, or trust,
He's thankful, sirs, for *California dust.*

THE CARRIER.

PAY UP.

IN consequence of the loss sustained by recent fire, in connection with other demands against the subscriber, he is compelled to call upon those indebted to him for assistance. All persons, therefore, knowing themselves to be indebted to me by note or book account, will be expected to call and settle the same without delay; otherwise they will be placed in the hand of a proper officer for collection.

☞Those who have engaged to furnish WOOD on account, are desired to do so immediately. If not delivered soon, the Cash will be required.

THOMAS WARREN.

Dec. 4. tf

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST,

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,	Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner,	" C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
" C. A. Cowgill,	" Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert,	" " H. L. Baugher,
	" " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 3. tf

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

Shepherd's Sarsaparilla

IS a compound preparation, for the cure of Diseases of the Blood, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c. &c.—There being 32 doses in a bottle, which costs only 75 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use. Most of the Cough preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses.—This Sarsaparilla is effectual in its operation, and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 12½ cents per package. For sale by the Proprietors Agent, KELLER KURTZ.

May 1. 1y

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JOHN REED, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office

April 10. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to the Baking and Confectionary Business, in all their branches, will be taken by the subscriber, if application be made immediately by a youth of the age of 16 or 17, who can furnish good recommendations. C. WEAVER.

July 3. tf

ICE CREAM.

OF the very best quality, and different flavors, can be had, at all times, at WEAVER'S CONFECTIONARY in Chambersburg street. FAMILIES and PARTIES will be supplied with any desired quantity, at the shortest notice. CAKES and CONFECTIONS of all kinds always on hand, and will be furnished to order on reasonable terms.

July 3. tf

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for sale by

C. WEAVER.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, *STOVES* of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Withetow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—☞Ladies will be waited on at their residence

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8. tf

GOOD AND CHEAP

IS OUR MOTTO.

Co-Partnership in the Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership in the Cabinet making business, at the old stand of Henry Garlach, in South Baltimore street, opposite Winebrenner's Tannery—where they will always have on hand, and be prepared to make to order,

Sideboards, Secretaries, Dressing Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash, Work, and Candle-stands,

and in short, every article belonging to the above business. They will also have on hand CHAIRS of all varieties.

☞All orders for COFFINS attended to with the utmost promptness.

They also wish the people to bear in mind that they have recently had constructed, for their own especial use,

A SPLENDID HEARSE,

which they will use whenever desired to do so.

The subscribers assure the public, that all work purchased of them will be of the neatest and most durable character. They superintend themselves the construction of every article, thus being assured that both material and workmanship "can't be beat." Their terms are exceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giving them a call.

☞Country produce taken in exchange for work.

HENRY GARLACH,
DANIEL TRIMMER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24. 1y

Not dead yet!—But at it again!

PAINTING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he is now located in the Alley between North Washington and Carlisle street, immediately in the rear of D. Middlecoff's Store, where he will be prepared, as heretofore, to do all kinds of

Coach, Cloth, & Sign-Painting.

☞CARRIAGE REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms, for which Country Produce will be taken.

The subscriber hopes, by attention to business, and a desire to please, he will continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.

J. G. FREY.

Gettysburg, May 8. tf

TAILORING.

E. & R. MARTIN,

AT the OLD STAND, Northwest corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, tender their thanks to their customers for past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to

CUT & MAKE ALL GARMENTS,

in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. The cutting done, as heretofore, by ROBERT MARTIN. Fashions regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing.

The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

☞The FALL and WINTER FASHIONS have just been received from the City.

☞All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

E. & R. MARTIN.

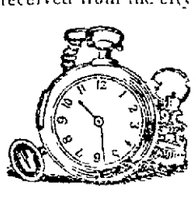
Oct. 23. tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of



CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c. &c. ALSO,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. WM. N. IRVINE President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th, District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and GEORGE SMYSER and JAMES M'DIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, & to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 15th day of January next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM FICKES, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg. }
Dec. 11, 1848. }

INK! INK! INK!

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of HARRISON'S

Columbian Inks,

to which he invites the attention of purchasers. They are put up in 1 ounce, 2 ounce, 4 ounce, 8 ounce, and 1 pint bottles, each containing the *full quantity* indicated by the label.—They are warranted not to mould under any circumstances in any climate.

BLACK INK.

This Ink flows freely, and has a fine gloss.

BLUE INK.

This Ink possesses the properties of great brilliancy and beauty, of color and fluidity, and, unlike other blue inks, is not liable to deposit its color.

RED INK.

This Ink has a brilliant crimson Red, and improves in brightness on the paper.

For permanence of color, these Inks fully equal, if not surpass all others; for when the color is once set on the paper, it will remain unchanged for ages. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

KELLER KURTZ.

Also by Jacob Martin, Oxford, Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown, Dr. Kauffman, Petersburg, J. Brinkerhoff, Millerstown; Henry Schriver, Littlestown, John Burkholder, Bendersville.

Dec. 4. tf

ALMANACS for 1849—12 different styles—sold by the gross, hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the Bookstore of

KELLER KURTZ.

Dec 18.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—KELLER KURTZ has just received a fresh supply of Annuals, Gift Books—every variety of Fancy and Staple Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c. &c. Ladies call and see.

Dec. 18.

☞LADIES!☜

The prettiest Calicoes, Ginghams, &c. in town, are to be found at STEVENSON'S. Go and see them.

WRIGHT'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

EVERY day is this celebrated medicine extending the sphere of its usefulness, and every year adding to the long catalogue of its triumphs.

A MILLION OF BOXES

are distributed annually without fully meeting the demand! For some time past, the sales have been limited solely for the want of facilities of supply! Truly this is a universal remedy! Unheralded, these Pills have found their way into the remotest corners of the Union, every where proving their title as

The Poor Man's Friend—Sick Man's Hope—the marvel and blessing of the age.

For a trifling sum, every individual and every family may have

HEALTH INSURED

to them for an indefinite period; and what is life without health but a miserable existence?

It is too precious a boon to be tampered with, by trying all sorts of experiments upon it. The sick should use those medicines only which experience has shown to be best.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

[From Catskill, Greene County, N. Y.]

DR. W. WRIGHT—Dear Sir:—I have found your INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS a valuable remedy in cases of General Debility of the system, and in all BILIOUS disorders. I am also in the habit of recommending them to Females in peculiar cases. I observe them to operate in the system without producing debility or pain, leaving it in a healthy condition.

JOHN DOANE, M. D.

June 20, 1848.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

[From Norton Hill, Greene County, N. Y.]

DR. WRIGHT:—We have used and sold your INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS for three years past, and do not hesitate to recommend them to our friends and customers, as the best family medicine in use. N. & L. RAMSDELL.

Testimony of another Physician.

The following is an answer in reply to a note from our agent, asking Dr. Bouton's opinion of this medicine:

TUNKHANNOCK, Aug. 29, 1848.

MR. A. DURHAM—Dear Sir:—In reply to your note of yesterday, I would state, that I have occasionally found it convenient to use the various "Patent Pills" vended in the shops; and while I am unwilling to say any thing to depreciate the value of others, I am free to confess that I consider Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills superior to all others with which I am acquainted. I have used them for many years, both in my own family and in my practice generally, and they have uniformly proved mild, certain and safe in their operations. The care and skill with which these Pills have been hitherto manufactured are, in my opinion, a sufficient guarantee for like good results in future.

Very respectfully,

B. A. BOUTON, M. D.

Dr. B. is a practitioner of long experience, well known in and even beyond the lines of Wyoming county. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and highly popular with the people among whom he resides.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

Remember, that the original and only genuine INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have a written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

The genuine is for sale by J. M. STEVENSON, sole agent for Gettysburg; and by agents in all parts of the State.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st. Phila., 288 Greenwich st. N. Y., and 198 Tremont st. Boston.

Oct. 16. 1y

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King*, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

☞M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb 23. tf

Its Works Praise It.

Burns, Scalds, and all kinds of Inflamed Sores cured.

TOUSEY'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT, is the most complete Burn Antidote ever known. It instantly, (and as if by Magic,) stops pains of the most desperate Burns and Scalds. For old sores, bruises, cuts and sprains, &c., on man or beast, it is the best application that can be made. Thousands have tried, and thousands praise it. It is the most perfect master of pain ever discovered. All who use, recommend it. None can tell how soon some of the family will need it.

Boatmen, Livery men, Farmers, and all who use horses, will find this Ointment the very best thing they can use for collar galls, scratches, kicks, &c. &c. &c., on their animals.

Piles Cured!—For the Piles, Tousey's Universal Ointment is one of the best remedies that can be applied. All who have tried it for the Piles recommend it.

Burns and Scalds Cured.—Thousands of cases of burns and scalds, in all parts of the country, have been cured by Tousey's Universal Ointment. Certificates enough can be had to fill the whole of this sheet.

Violent Bruises Cured.—Testimonials on testimonials, in favor of Tousey's Ointment for curing bruises, have been offered the proprietors. All persons should try it.

Scald Head Cured.—Sores or cases of scald head have been cured by Tousey's Ointment—Try it—it seldom fails.

Salt Rheum Cured—Of all the remedies ever discovered for this most disagreeable complaint, Tousey's Universal Ointment is the most complete. It was never known to fail.

Chapped Hands can be Cured.—Tousey's Universal Ointment will always cure the worst cases of chapped hands. Scores of Persons will state this.

Sore Lips Cured.—For the cure of sore lips there was never any thing made equal to Tousey's Ointment. It is a sure cure for them.—Try it.

It is a scientific compound, warranted not to contain any preparation of Mercury.

☞For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

General Agent, Gettysburg; and S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M'Sherrystown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thomas M'Knight, M'Knightsville; Peter Mickley, Mummasburg; J. F. Lower, Arendtsville, John M'Knight, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. & J. Wells, Wellsville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown.

Feb. 7. 1y

M'Allister's Ointment.

THE following certificates of the valuable properties of M'Allister's Ointment, are worthy the attention of the afflicted:

MR. J. SORGEANT—Sir: I write this to inform you of a cure performed of a cancer on my hand, by a box of M'Allister's Ointment. I applied to a Physician, who said it was a rose cancer; he gave me medicine without effect. I saw the ointment advertised, and bought a box from you, which has entirely cured me. My hand is now as sound as ever it was. I should have said that it took three boxes before it was entirely well.

C. W. ARBUTHNOT.

Pine tp., Allegheny co., Feb. 16, 1847.

READ THIS.

I certify that I have used M'Allister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salve, for a Beading in my wife's breast, which has given her incalculable benefit—Also, on one of my children for sore eyes, which gave immediate relief. I therefore recommend it as a good medicine.

PARKER REED.

Hopewell tp., Washington co., (Pa.) March 29, 1847.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I have used M'Allister's All-Healing Vegetable Ointment, for coldness of my feet—also, for rheumatism in my limbs and corns on my feet, and have been entirely relieved.—Believing it to be a good medicine, I do not hesitate to recommend it in the above complaints.

LEONARD VAILE.

Morris tp., Wash. co. Aug. 21, 1847.

READ THIS CERTIFICATE!!

Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1847.

To James M'Allister—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in making known to you the great benefit I have received by using your Vegetable Ointment or the World's Salve. I had an ULCER, or RUNNING SORE on the EAR, of many years standing; I had applied to several physicians, but all to no purpose; but by using your ointment a few days, it was completely dried up and well. I have used it for BURNS, for which I find it an excellent article; also, in all cases of inflammation.

EDWARD THORN.

I certify that the above statement is true.

M. C. CAPERS, No. 90 Market st., Phila.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that by the application of M'Allister's All-Healing Ointment, received from Stephen Culbertson, agent for Shippensburg, a perfect restoration of hair on the bald part of my head, is caused by using half a dozen boxes. J. C. OWENS.

Pastor of Church of God, Shippensburg, March 29, 1847.

CONSUMPTION.

We do not say it will cure every case of Consumption, but we do say that persons afflicted with this dreadful disease, can obtain great relief by using M'Allister's Ointment, and in many cases a perfect cure.

Around the box are full directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Consumption, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, broken or sore Breast, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Oppression, Pains, Nervous Affections, diseases of the Spine, Headache, Asthma, Deafness, Earache, Burns, Corns, all diseases of the Skin, Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Chilblains, Ague in the face, &c.

Aged persons find great relief by using this Ointment freely. JAS. M'ALLISTER.

Sole Proprietor of the above medicine.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister is written with a pen upon every label.

There is no mineral in this Ointment.

☞*Read the directions around the box attentively, and keep them for future reference.*

☞PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.☜

AGENTS.—S. S. FOAKEY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; Motter & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Denig, Chambersburg.

April 24. cowly

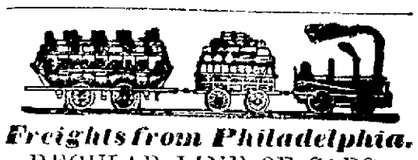
GETTYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CAMPBELL, as instructress. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.

Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baugher, J. B. M'Pherson, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. Horner, J. B. Danner, Esq., Hon. M. M'Clean, and R. G. Harper.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.



Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA AND YORK*, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20. tf

Grand Jury—January Term.

Borough—Wm. King, J. G. Frey.
Huntington—J. L. Sadler, Jesse Johns, James Wilson, Benjamin Gardner.
Oxford—Jacob Slagle.
Reading—David Harman.
Hamilton—Harrison Bender.
Cumberland—Nathaniel Randolph, Cornelius Lott.
Menallen—Daniel Heiges, John Houghtelin, Peter Hulick, Jacob Bosserman, Jacob Smith, Jacob Bushey.
Conowago—Francis Krichten.
Union—Daniel Baschoar.
Tyrone—Wm. Yeatts, sen.
Straban—Wm. Vanorsdel.
Berwick—Sebastian Heller.
Germany—John Renshaw.
Hamiltonban—Christian Mussleman.

General Jury.

Conowago—Jeremiah Johns.
Hamilton—Abraham Myers, George Louch.
Tyrone—Enoch Routzong, Osains Ferree.
Reading—John Brough, Geo. Hollinger, Jacob Aulabaugh, Christian Cashman.
Cumberland—James Black, jr., Hugh A. M'Gaughy, Joseph Walker.
Germany—John Colestock, Joseph Shorb.
Mountpleasant—John Hoke, John Coshun, Sebastian Weaver, James Poist.
Menallen—Daniel Gitt, Geo. J. Hartzell.
Straban—Wm. Black, George Boyer, John G. Gilbert.
Hamiltonban—James D. Paxton, Joseph Kittinger, Robert Simmons, Samuel Eiker.
Borough—Daniel Lashell, Peter Stallsmith, Samuel M'Creary, Henry Rupp.
Liberty—John Eiker, Nathaniel Grayson, Henry Welty.
Union—George Baschoar, Samuel Young, John Bart, Samuel Diller, Wm. Gitt.
Berwick—Samuel Weikert, Isaac Wolf, Samuel Metzgar.
Latimore—Wm. Morehead.
Oxford—Levi Golden, George Diehl.
Mountjoy—Jacob Baumgardner.
Franklin—Jacob Lower.
Huntington—Nathan Greist.

Sickness in Children,

AND the suffering which they undergo from "worms," often tend to a fatal termination, while the CAUSE is never suspected. Offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding the teeth during sleep, starting in sleep with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, and feverishness, are among some of the prominent symptoms of the presence of Worms. A timely use of

Sherman's Worm Lozenges

will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Ignatius, Superior of the Catholic Hall Orphan Asylum, has added her testimony in their favor, to the thousands which have gone before. She states that there are over 100 children in the Asylum, and that they have been in the habit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most beneficial effects. They have been proved to be infallible in over 400,000 cases.

CONSUMPTION,

Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. Rev. Darius Anthony was very low from Consumption. Jonathan Howarth, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, was reduced to the verge of the grave by raising blood. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, the Rev. Mr. De Forrest, Evangelist, in the western part of this State, Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Erasmus Dibble, Esq, in Moravia, and hundreds of others, have been relieved and cured by a proper use of

Sherman's Cough Lozenges,

and no medicine has ever been offered to the public which has been more effectual in the relief of those diseases, or which can be recommended with more confidence. They allay all itching, render the cough easy, promote expectoration, remove the cause, and produce the most happy and lasting effects.

HEADACHE,

Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Seasickness, Despondency, Faintness, Cholic, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel complaints, also all the distressing symptoms arising from free living, or a night of dissipation, are quickly and immediately removed by using

Sherman's Camphor Lozenges.

They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the system, and enable a person using them to undergo great mental or bodily fatigue.

RHEUMATISM,

Weak Back, pain and weakness in the Breast, Back, Limbs, and other parts of the body, are speedily and effectually relieved by SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, which costs only 12½ cts, and is within the reach of all. So great has become the reputation of this article, that one million will not begin to supply the annual demand. It is acknowledged to be the best strengthening plaster in the world.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Dr Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster has his name with directions printed on the back of the plaster, and a fac simile of the Doctor's written name under the directions.

Price 25 cents per box.

☞For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

GENERAL AGENT, GETTYSBURG; and S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M'Sherrystown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do.; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thomas M'Knight, M'Knightsville; Peter Mickley, Mummasburg; J. F. Lower, Arendtsville; John M'Knight, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills, J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. & J. Wells, Wellsville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown.

Feb. 7. 1y

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dition of the affairs of the Commonwealth in their several departments.

The acquisition of New Mexico and California, presents again in the National Congress, the important question of the extension or non-extension of human slavery. At the adoption of the National Constitution, the longer continuance of what was then considered an evil was strongly agitated, and resulted in a compromise permitting it in the States where at that time it existed. The Constitution being submitted to the States, was adopted, with others, by Pennsylvania, and after the lapse of more than half a century, it remains the great fundamental law of the Union. To preserve and perpetuate it,—to acknowledge its supremacy,—to maintain and defend its principles,—and to submit to its compromises: are duties to which every citizen is pledged, whatever his opinions in relation to questions arising under it. This fundamental law recognizes the right to hold slaves in the States which were parties to the compact, but it makes no farther acknowledgment. It bears on its plain and expressive page no agreement, express or implied, for the further extension of human slavery. That this national wrong has been extended with the progress of population, is not an argument in favor of its justice, its constitutional right, or of the salutary effects it has produced in the territories where it has been admitted. Shall it be still further extended? To the Congress of the United States belongs the authority to settle this important question. Before it shall have been determined, the opinions of our citizens on the subject should be fully and distinctly made known, through their public functionaries, to the confederate States. The right to instruct our Senators, and request the representatives in the National Councils, ought not to be used on light and trivial occasions, while on subjects gravely affecting the well being of the country, it becomes a duty which none will venture to decline. In the exercise of this admitted right, the legislature will find the opportunity to express in terms not to be mistaken, the position which is held by Pennsylvania on this grave and momentous question.

While the compromises of the Constitution should be maintained in good faith towards our southern brethren, it is our duty to see, that they are preserved with equal fidelity to ourselves. No encroachments however sanctioned by use, should be acknowledged as precedents for further wrongs, against the interests, prosperity and happiness of the non-slaveholding States of the Union. If slavery be, in itself, an infraction of human rights; if it be directly opposed to the enlightened spirit of our free institutions,—if it destroy the equality of power in the general government, by enlarging where it exists, the constitutional representation—if it possess a direct or indirect influence against Northern and Western policy and interest, by promoting a system of laws, destructive to domestic industry, and vitally affecting free labor,—if it retard the natural growth of population and improvement, by the appropriation of large tracts of land, for the benefit of the few, to the injury of the many,—if it be in open defiance of the spirit of the age, the march of rational truth, and the enlightened policy of mankind,—it is time to arrest its further progress. These, it is believed, are the settled convictions of our citizens, and their determination to maintain them is unalterable.

FELLOW CITIZENS, My duty is now performed. I have endeavored to present to the representatives of the people, such matters as are deemed important to the interests of our mutual constituents. To the wisdom, virtue and intelligence of the Assembly, with a firm reliance upon the assistance of the Omnipotent Being from "whom cometh every good and perfect gift," may be safely confided the performance of every duty calculated to secure the happiness, the honor and the welfare of the country.

WM F. JOHNSTON.

Executive Chamber, Jan. 6, 1849.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.

A Frightful Scene.—A scene occurred this afternoon, which was full of painful excitement. A large number of persons were amusing themselves on the Schuylkill, on the ice, near Fairmount, above the dam. While they where thus engaged, skating, sliding and playing—men, boys, and girls, together, a large cake of ice, upon which there were about one hundred persons, gave way and floated down the river, with them on it. At this moment, the most intense excitement and consternation prevailed. Those on the shores, and on the stationary ice stood aghast.

Boats were immediately procured and many were rescued in this way, while others jumped into the water and made their way, as best they could, to the shore. The immense body of ice still floated down with the current, and by the time it had gotten near the dam all had escaped but three—a man, his little daughter, and a small boy. These were precipitated over the dam, but fortunately were rescued. A gentleman named Morgan Ash, in escaping from his hazardous position, struck his head against a large body of ice, and cut in it a terrible gash. It seems almost like a miracle, but the whole scene passed off without the loss of life.

Gallant.—The old Allegheny Bridge Company (Pittsburg) have resolved that after the 2nd of Jan, instant, no toll shall be collected from the ladies passing and repassing on the bridge.

An Old Age.—Mrs. Susan C. Axe lived to the advanced age of 106 years, says the Virginia Free Press.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 10, 1849.

Appointment by the Governor.

SAMUEL R. RUSSELL, Esq, to be Notary Public for the Borough of Gettysburg.

Pretty Sharp Weather.

On Thursday morning last, at sunrise, the mercury was down to 4° below zero, in this place, and on Friday morning, at sunrise, at **10°** below zero—lower than it has been since the 14th of January, 1841, at which time it was down to 16!

Governor's Message.

The message of Gov. Johnston, which we give entire to day, although long, is one of interest, and will well repay a perusal.

Mr. Cooper elected U. S. Senator.

It gives us pleasure to state that our townsman, Hon. JAMES COOPER, was, on Tuesday last, elected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Senator of the U. States, for six years from the 4th of March next, in the room of Gen. Cameron, whose term of service will then expire.

Mr. Cooper was chosen on the third ballot, as follows.

	1st.	2d.	3d.
James Cooper, (whig.)	57	60	66
Richard Brodhead, (dem.)	62	62	62
Thaddeus Stevens, (whig.)	7	6	3
Wm. M. Meredith, (whig,)	3	1	0
George Ford, (native,)	2	2	0

☞The election of Mr. COOPER to the Senate of the U. States, is hailed by the press in different quarters with great satisfaction, and appears to be generally pleasing to the Whig party.

☞The Whig members from Lancaster and Allegheny refused to go into caucus to nominate a U. S. Senator—for some reason not known.—Such conduct, in so decided Whig counties as they are, has occasioned a good deal of speculation, and certainly has not resulted in the political good of those engaged in the manœuvre.—We regretted to see the votes thrown by Whigs for Mr. Stevens and Mr. Meredith, after Mr. Cooper became the nominee of the Whig caucus. Those gentlemen surely could not have encouraged such a course—or if they did, it was certainly reprehensible.

☞The Inauguration of the Governor of Pennsylvania is to take place to-morrow, and the election of State Treasurer on Wednesday.

The Extra Session.

The President has issued the usual Circular to the Senators of the U. States, requesting them to meet in the Senate Chamber on the 5th of March next. The object of the meeting is to receive and act upon the nominations which the President may make for members of the Cabinet, &c.

Colonization.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Underwood, of Ky., presented a petition from Mr. Bettinger, of that State, on the subject of colonizing free negroes, and moved that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to inquire and report whether Congress possesses constitutional power to make appropriations for the colonization of free people of color. This led to a spirited debate, when finally Mr. Dickinson moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject, which prevailed, 27 to 23.

Slavery in the District.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, a motion was made to reconsider the resolution which had been adopted the previous week, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to bring in a bill prohibiting the slave trade therein. The motion to reconsider prevailed, 119 to 81. A motion was then made by Mr. Botts to lay the whole matter on the table, which was decided in the negative, 94 to 110. Nothing further was done in the matter before adjournment.

California.

On Tuesday last, in the Senate of the U. States, Mr. Berrien, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill for admitting California into the Union as a State, made a long and argumentative report in *opposition* to it. A spirited debate sprung up on a motion to print the usual number of copies, which was finally agreed to, and the further consideration of the subject postponed.

Death of Mr. Sevier.

A telegraphic despatch from the West announces the death, on the 1st inst., of the Hon. AMBROSE H. SEVIER, Ex-Senator from Arkansas, and recently returned from a mission of Peace to Mexico. Mr. Sevier has been in Congress since 1827, and was a leader in the Democratic party there.

☞The Hon. DAVID R. ATCHESON, now one of the U. S. Senators from Missouri, has been re-elected for six years from the 4th of March next.

☞Gen. MORTON (Whig) has been elected Senator of the United States, by the Legislature of Florida, for six years from the 4th of March next, in the room of Mr. Westcott, (Dem.)

Melancholy.

On Friday week, Mr. Wellington Stem, of Carroll county, Md., whilst attempting to cross the Monocacy, at Begg's Fording, in a two-horse sleigh, was frozen to death during his efforts to extricate his horses from the ice through which they had broken. He succeeded in getting out one of the horses by cutting the gears, which floated down the stream, but before he could loose the other he was a corpse, and when found was standing erect, with only his head and shoulders above water, having evidently missed the fording. He followed the business of marketing.

☞The thermometer in Franconia, N. H. on Wednesday last indicated 30 degrees below zero!

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Wednesday last, a bill to abolish the District Court of the city and county of Lancaster, passed the Senate.

In the House of Representatives the following persons have been elected officers—all democrats:

Clerk—Wm. Jack.
Assistant do.—Wm. S. Picking.
Transcribing Clerks—A. S. Brewster, J. C. Malory, Francis Humes.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Daniel McCleary.
Doorkeeper—Emanuel Ziegler.
Messenger—Lewis Frank.

☞The following standing Committees of the House were announced by the Speaker on Tuesday:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Cooper, Roberts, Robb, Luckenbach, Biddle, McCalmont, Stubbs, Nickleson and Gillespie.

Judiciary—Messrs. Little, Smith, Laird, Eshelman, McCalmont, Schoonover, Cornyn, Frick, and Fuller.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Long, Pratt, Miller, McLaughlin, Ryman, Shaffner and Roseberry.

Claims—Messrs. Souder, Wattles, Large, Higgins, Cort, Grittinger and Bole.

Agriculture—Messrs. Fausold, Long, Snively, Hortz, Miller, Bent and George.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Fegely, Weirick, Gorden, McCartney, Rupley, Taggart and Henzey.

Domestic Manufactures—Messrs Cort, Noble, Bent, Courtney, N. Thorn, Otto and Higgins.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Walters, Carl and Rutherford.

Accounts—Messrs Laubach, Stutzman, Stockwell, Morrison, Emery, Lewis and Steel.

Education—Messrs. H S. Evans, Meek, Biddle, Hastings, Eshleman, Stockwell and Zerby.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Meek, Redick, Rupley, Grove, Sebert, T. Thorn and Lewis.

Militia—Messrs. Redick, Klotz, Elliott, Shaffner, Henry, Smyth and Cornyn.

Election Districts—Messrs. Elliott, Bull, Kirk, Hower, Grove, Rutherford and Morrison.

Banks—Messrs. Laird, Swartzwelder, Roberts, N. Thorn, Luchenbach, Pearce, Herring, Cooper and Myers.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. R. R. Smith, Weirick, Roseberry, John McKee, Fenlon, Baker and Little.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Snively, Hastings, Stutzman, Henzey and Zerbey.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Wilcox, Sharp, Martin Lamberton, Walters, Witmer and Hampson.

Local Appropriations—Messrs. D. Evans, Porter, Fisher, Bloom, Bellis, Kirk, and Carl.

Corporations—Messrs. Pearce, Bull, Marx, Diehl, McCulloch, Bellis, Schoonover, Duncan and Porter.

Lands—Messrs. Marx, George, W. Evans, Bole, Smith, Taggart and Lamberton.

Library—Messrs. Swartzwelder, Nickleson and Klotz.

Printing—Messrs. Williams, G. T. Thorn and H. S. Evans.

Inland Navigation and Internal Improvements—Messrs. Myers, Noble, Wilcox, Ball, H. McKee, Diehl, Wattles, J. Smyth, Grittinger, Fuller, Fausold, Fisher and Williams.

Divorce—Messrs. Frick, Baker, Herring, J. F. McCulloch, Steel, Fenlon and W. Smith.

☞The reason of the success of the Democrats in electing the Officers of the House of Representatives, was the absence of one Whig and the sickness of another.

☞On Thursday last, in the Senate, Mr. SANDLER presented a petition from the Seventh-day Baptists, of Franklin county, praying for the passage of a law exempting them from the penalties of the act prohibiting worldly employment on the first day of the week.

Militia Trainings.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Williams offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Militia System to report a bill abolishing militia trainings and encouraging volunteer organizations. The resolution was adopted, 53 to 36.

The Gold Excitement.

Late news has been received at New Orleans from California. New discoveries of gold have been made, and the supply is said to be inexhaustible. About $100,000 worth is gathered daily. The diggers, notwithstanding the immense amount of gold gathered, are in a suffering condition for the necessaries of life, and much sickness prevails. Provisions command almost any price, and two barrels of brandy have been sold at the mines for $14,000 in gold dust. Laborers get $40 and $50 a week, and Mechanics $8 and $10 per day. The principal waiter in the hotel gets $1700, and others from $1200 to $1500 per annum. Every thing, however, is high in proportion. $8 per dozen is paid for washing, and Capt. Folsom says it would cost him more than his pay as a government officer to have his boots blacked.

The Cholera.

The number of deaths in New Orleans, from cholera, for the 13 days ending January 5th, was 934. The great majority of the deaths were of foreigners.

The disease was rather on the decline at New Orleans—but 28 deaths having taken place on the 6th.

At Cincinnati, there have been a number of cases, and 12 or 14 deaths.

At Memphis, a despatch of Monday says, the deaths by cholera average ten per day. There is great alarm there, and many are leaving the city. It was also had at Vicksburg.

There were numerous deaths on board the boats on the river.

POSTSCRIPT.—The last advices are that the cholera is no longer an epidemic at New Orleans, as also that it has nearly subsided in Vicksburg and Cincinnati, owing, it is supposed, to the cold weather.

Dreadful Ravages of the Cholera.

Accounts have been received from Port Lavacca, Texas, that the cholera had broken out among the 8th infantry stationed there, and had raged with dreadful fatality for two weeks.—Twenty or thirty deaths occurred daily, and on one day forty. The dead were piled in heaps, there being no persons to bury them. Out of 400 soldiers 135 had died up to the 28th ult. There had also been a number of cases at Houston.

☞A fire occurred at Syracuse, N. Y. on the 6th inst. which destroyed the office of the Syracuse Journal, and several adjoining buildings—loss estimated at $15,000.

☞The House of Representatives of the U. States are now engaged principally upon the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Ohio Legislature.—Great Excitement.

On Monday last, the Senate and House assembled in joint convention to open and count the votes for Governor. In one of the counties, (Lorain,) the seal of the County was not attached, and a committee was appointed to examine the alleged errors. On Tuesday a report was made, signed by six Democratic members of the committee, rejecting the whole vote of Lorain county, and, therefore, declaring Col. Weller (dem.) elected by 280 majority. The Speaker decided the report to be out of order, as he had only appointed the committee to assist him in counting the votes, and therefore had no right or power to make any report whatever. A great scene of excitement ensued—various threats were made, and even blows exchanged. Mr. Whitman declared his determination to be heard and have the report read, at all hazards. Finally, the Speaker, finding it impossible to restore order, agreed to permit the reading of the report, and Mr. Whitman made a speech sustaining the report. The Speaker then arose and declared Seabury Ford (whig) elected Governor of Ohio. Whilst thus engaged, Messrs. Archbold, Whitman, and others, attempted to interrupt the Speaker with furious gestures, words and oaths, declaring that he had violated his oath of office. The Convention broke up amidst the most intense excitement.

Later.

Great excitement prevailed in the Legislature on Wednesday and Thursday, and the most intemperate language was used, and previous exciting scenes renewed. Nothing definite has yet been determined upon in either House—and it is not known how the matter will end. It is disgraceful to the State, and must excite throughout the country "a deep and earnest feeling of regret."

Disastrous Fire in Pittsburg.

On the morning of the 6th inst. between 2 and 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in Evans' steam grist mill, on Water street, Pittsburg, which spread with alarming rapidity, and before it was extinguished, destroyed the Custom House, and about 15 other buildings, at a loss of probably $70,000. The mill was full of grain.—The buildings destroyed were among the best in the City, having been erected since the last great fire. Mr. Wm. Hays, son of Judge Hays, was killed during the fire, and several others injured. Mr. Hays leaves a wife and family.

Fire at Philadelphia.

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst. in the office of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, which destroyed the second and third stories, with a loss of about $20,000, most of which was insured, and two dwellings, one on each side.

Distressing.

On Tuesday the 2d inst., the house of Philip Steinbach, at Port Carbon, Schuylkill county, was entirely consumed by fire, and, horrible to relate, *three of his children* fell victims to the devouring element. Four children, it seems, were left at home while the parents went to church, and when the fire was discovered it had advanced so far that it was impossible to enter the house and rescue the little sufferers. The eldest child escaped, and took refuge at a neighbor's.

☞The fine ship Greyhound, Capt. Claypole, sailed from Baltimore on Wednesday last, for California. She has a cargo on board, of a little of all sorts, valued at $100,000. She carries out thirty-nine young Baltimoreans, as passengers, for the gold region.

☞The election for Mayor of Pittsburg took place on Tuesday last, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Herron, the Whig candidate, by a majority of 400. The entire Whig Council Ticket was elected. Jonathan Rush, Esq. (whig) was elected Mayor of Allegheny city.

☞Two children, one aged 9, the other 13, belonging to an Irish family, were frozen to death in a stage, on the road from Port Jervis to Honesdale, Luzerne county, a few days ago.

☞The extensive distillery and flour mill of Ewing & Co., at Canajoharie, N. Y. was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday last—loss estimated at $13,000.

☞From 14 to 20 buildings were destroyed by fire at Buffalo on the morning of the 5th, between 12 and 1 o'clock. By this calamity more than 20 families were thrust into the biting wind, thinly clad and homeless.

☞A fire occurred in the General Post Office at Washington on Monday, which consumed several official papers. The fire was extinguished without much damage to the building.

☞There is an establishment in Cincinnati, (Koble and Miller,) whose whole business, employing some $10,000 worth of capital, is preparing *sausage skins* for the European market!

☞The money stolen from the Augusta Bank, Maine, has all been recovered. It was found buried where it had been deposited by the rogues for safe keeping.

☞Rev. Dr. LEVINGS, one of the Secretaries of the American Bible Society, died at Cincinnati on Wednesday last.

☞On the morning of the 7th inst. Col. DIX, of the U. S. Army, died with the cholera, on the National Road, 40 miles east of Wheeling. He was a brother of Senator Dix, of New York.

☞Mr. Jonathan Cole, his wife, three children, brother-in-law and servant, started on *Sunday* afternoon, the 17th ult. in a boat upon the St. Lawrence, in Canada, on a visit. The boat was upset, and the whole family was drowned. But one body had been found at the last account.

Santa Anna.—This distinguished General continues quiet in Jamaica, and is making no demonstrations in regard to Mexico; nor is there any party in Mexico, disposed, at present, to encourage the return of Santa Anna. He speaks in bitter terms of the cowardice and treachery of his officers, during the war with the United States; and as long as he remains quiet and avoids intrigue, his property in Mexico will not be confiscated.

Later from Europe.

The steamer Washington arrived at New York on Monday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th ult.

France was tranquil. It is estimated that the vote for President will stand—Louis Napoleon 5,500,000, Cavaignac 1,500,000, and the other candidates half a million between them. Napoleon, it is reported, has had difficulty in restraining his too zealous friends from at once proclaiming the Empire.

The English Parliament was prorogued by the Queen until the 1st of February.

It was said to be the determination of the Pope to take refuge in Paris. At Rome all temporal power has been taken from the Pope, and the present Ministry, in their address, take the ground that the Pope can only return under the title of Bishop of Rome, and the Cardinals and Prelates will be strictly prohibited from reentering the city. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the people.

There has been another decline in the price of breadstuffs in England.

Dispatch of a Revenue Cutter for California.

Orders were received at New York on Monday morning last, from Washington, directing the Revenue Cutter Ewing to sail immediately for California. She was got in readiness in a few hours, and proceeded down the Bay, but was compelled to anchor at Quarantine and wait for the first fair wind.

This sudden and unexpected movement of the Revenue Department, we understand, is caused by the late astounding intelligence received from California. "So vast are the treasures of gold spoken of in these accounts," says a correspondent, "that government seems afraid to publish them lest the Atlantic cities should be depopulated, and commerce interrupted by the multitudes of people who would wish to emigrate to the Gold regions!" To all which we say "bah!"

☞Mr. JOHN MCEROY, a citizen of Middletown, Pa., was run over by the railroad cars on Thursday morning last, near Harrisburg, and instantly killed. It is supposed he was benumbed with the cold, and was not sensible of his position when the cars were approaching.

☞A Congress of European Nations is proposed, to interfere in behalf of the Pope. It will meet at Brussels in January. Besides England, France and Austria, Sardinia, Tuscany and Spain will be represented.

Punishment of a Slave Abductor.—The Easton (Md.) Gazette says that James E. Work, convicted of aiding the escape of slaves, has been sentenced by Talbot county court for five years to the penitentiary, for the conviction against him in that county, making with the sentence, including that of Queen Anne's county, fifteen years and six months.

Massachusetts.—Messrs. Briggs and Reid were on Monday elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor by the Legislature of Massachusetts. In the Senate the vote was unanimous. Gov. Briggs lacked some 388 votes of an election by the people.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—The Washington National Whig has the following:

"We learn by letters from Louisiana, that Gen. Taylor will probably not leave his residence for the capitol until the 1st of February. His departure will be regulated, however, by the condition of the navigation of the upper rivers, as he purposes to pass through Nashville.

"We also learn, from the same sources, that he has determined to make Coleman's hotel his headquarters, from the time of his arrival in this city until he should remove to the President's House, and that Mrs. Gen. Taylor will not encounter the travel across the mountains this winter, and that he will be accompanied to Washington only by Col. Bliss and his lady."

Leap Year is over. The girls must now subside into a modest calm, and *wait for offers*, though we hope the majority of them made the best of their late privileges.

☞A number of advertisements and other articles, have been crowded out by the Message of the Governor.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 87 to	5 00
Wheat,	1 00 to	1 08
Rye,	60 to	61
Corn,	53 to	58
Oats,	26 to	30
Beef Cattle,	5 00 to	7 75

MARRIED,

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. J. M. Young, Mr. DANIEL PETERS, to Miss LYDIA BENDER—both of Menallen township.

At Bendersville, on the 23d of November last, by Thomas Blocher, Esq., Mr. HENRY TITLER, to Miss REBECCA WHITEMAN—both of Cumberland county.

On the 3d inst by the same, Mr. GEORGE WOLF, to Miss ELIZABETH A. SOWERS—both of Cumberland county.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. JOHN CARLY, to Miss CATHARINE BOLDEN—all of this county.

On the 1st inst. by Rev. Wm. M'Michael, Rev. JOSEPH WALKER, (late of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg,) to Miss CHRISTIANA L. MEAKER, of Clarion county, Pa.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Enders, Mr. LAWRENCE DIETZ, of Littlestown, to Miss ANN CHAMBERS, of this county.

On the 4th inst., at Baltimore, by the Rev. A. A. Reese, Mr. JOSEPH CARSON, to Miss SARAH JANE, only daughter of the late Enos R. White, of Gettysburg.

DIED,

Near the Two Taverns, on the 27th ult. Mrs. MARIA WINTERODE, widow of Mr. John Adam Winterode, formerly of Littlestown, in the 81st year of her age.

On the 3d inst. near Petersburg, (Y. S.) of consumption, Mr. MARTIN GARDNER, aged 40 years and 11 days.

At Carlisle, on the 5th inst. Mr. JAMES WILSON, aged 61 years.

VALUABLE

MARYLAND LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale,

TWO VALUABLE FARMS,

situated in Frederick county, Md. These Farms yielding the purchaser from fifteen to twenty per cent., will be sold lower than any land in market.

The 1st, of 172 ACRES,

situated eleven miles from Frederick, is a well watered and improved Farm, having a fine body of Meadow land, which, together with a large Orchard of valuable fruit, and the facilities for liming, makes it desirable. The BUILDINGS are good and in good repair—Lime may be had in abundance, within 1½ miles of the Farm. This Farm will be sold for $2500, one third in hand, balance in one and two years, with interest and approved security.

The 2d, of 187 ACRES,

is nine miles from Frederick. It is a well-watered and improved Farm, having much fine Meadow; the buildings,

A STONE HOUSE,

and BARN, nearly new, and abundance of lime within 1½ miles, renders it desirable. This Farm will be sold for $3000, an easy amount in hand, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest and security.—These Farms are well timbered, and indisputable titles are given.

☞Those wishing to purchase, can obtain any information by writing or calling on the subscriber.

JOSEPH EICHELBERGER,

Near Creagerstown, Frederick county, Md.

N. B.—A WAGON-MAKER, of good character and habits, can find a profitable situation by making application to me. One with a small family preferred.

Jan. 15. 5t

FOR RENT,

A SMALL FARM.

☞Inquire of GEO. ARNOLD.

Jan. 15. 3t

COACH, HOUSE, SIGN & CLOTH

PAINTING.

THE subscriber has REMOVED his shop to the Old Stand, on Washington street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, formerly known as "Weaver's Paint Shop," where he has always on hand

Canvass for Carriages,

as cheap as can be had in the City. He has also

Carriages, Buggies, & Jersey Wagons,

which he will sell low. ☞All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

☞All Kinds of Country Produce taken for Repairing.

J. G. FREY.

Jan. 8. tf

Domestic Industry is the Wealth of Nations.

Fresh Assortment of

HATS.

THE subscriber has a good assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS, which he is prepared to sell at ¼ to ½ *lower than heretofore*, and MUCH LOWER than they are regularly retailed at in the cities.

A good fur Hat, warranted,	$1 00
Fine Silk do. fur body,	2 00
Nine Nutria do.,	3 00
Fine Monterey do.,	1 00
Russia do.,	2 00
Moleskin, extra quality,	$2 50 to 4 00

Fine Russia Hats, and other kinds LOW.—The public are invited to call and satisfy themselves.

☞Terms CASH, *and only one price.*

S. S. McCREARY.

Gettysburg, Jan. 15. tf

In the Matter

Of the intended application of NICHOLAS MORITZ, *of Freedom township, for License to keep a Public House in said Township—an old stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Freedom township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with NICHOLAS MORITZ, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jacob Myers,	David Roth,
Joseph Hoffman,	Abraham Roth,
Charles Shaner,	Henry Woolf,
Joshua Brown,	Henry Linn,
Abraham Waybright,	Jacob F. Linn,
Jacob Brown,	Mich'l M'Faddin.
Noah Brown,	

Jan. 15. 3t

APPEALS FOR 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Appeals on the Taxes assessed for 1849, will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, as follows:

For Huntington, Latimore, Liberty, Conowago, Tyrone, Freedom, and Union townships, on *Thursday the 25th of January inst.*

For Gettysburg, and the townships of Cumberland, Berwick, Hamilton, Mountpleasant, Reading and Oxford, on *Friday the 26th inst.*

For Germany, Hamiltonban, Menallen, Straban, Franklin and Mount'joy townships, on *Saturday the 27th inst.*

☞The Assessors will be expected to return their duplicates to the Commissioners' Office by Thursday the 25th inst. They will also be expected to be present in person on the day of Appeals for their respective townships.

By order of the Commissioners,

J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*

Jan. 8. td

A CARD.

THE subscriber having secured the services of a young Lady, as Instructress, lately from one of the best schools at Wilmington, Del., would receive into his family TWO FEMALE PUPILS, whose education he would superintend, in common with that of his own children.

J. H. MARSDEN, A. M., M. D.

Dec. 25. 3t

HANDBILLS, BLANKS,

And Printing of every description,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to the *15th day of January next*, for re-building the Methodist Episcopal Church of Gettysburg. The old Church is to be used in the new building.

☞ A plan and specifications can be seen at any time by calling with the committee.

T. WARREN,
JOHN JENKINS,
C. W. HOFFMAN,
E. HANAWAY,
W. W. PAXTON,
Committee.

Dec. 25. tf

FOR RENT,

From the first day of April next,

THE TAVERN STAND,

KNOWN AS THE

"FRANKLIN HOUSE,"

On the North side of the Public Square, Gettysburg, formerly kept by Wm. McClellan, Esq. and latterly by T. McCosh.—ALSO,

A STORE ROOM,

in the West Corner of said Tavern, and an OFFICE suitable for an Attorney, in the East Corner. Apply to

G. W. or J. H. McCLELLAN.

Dec. 25. tf

FOR RENT.

THE TWO-STORY

Brick Dwelling,

in West York street, Gettysburg, at present in the occupancy of Capt. Wm. M'Curdy. For terms, apply to the subscriber, residing in Abbottstown.

SAMUEL GUTELIUS.

Dec. 4. 4t

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for Rent, from the first day of April next, the

TAVERN PROPERTY,

in South Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Henry Forney.—The location is a good one for a STORE or public business of any kind. It can conveniently be made to accommodate two families.

An early application is requested.

MOSES M'CLEAN.

Oct. 30. tf

WOOLLEN FACTORY FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent his WOOLLEN FACTORY, situate in Mechanicstown, Frederick county, Maryland. To an experienced workman that can come well recommended, he will rent it for one or five years—terms reasonable.

JOHN ARTHUR.

Dec. 18. 6t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 15th day of January next*, viz:

The first account of Simon S. Bishop, Executor of the last will and testament of Worley J. Stonesifer, deceased.

The account of Joseph Sneeringer, Administrator of the estate of David Sneeringer, deceased.

The account of George Jacobs and David Jacobs, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Jacobs, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
Dec. 18, 1848. } tc

PAY UP.

IN consequence of the loss sustained by recent fire, in connection with other demands against the subscriber, he is compelled to call upon those indebted to him for assistance. All persons, therefore, knowing themselves to be indebted to me by note or book account, will be expected to call and settle the same without delay; otherwise they will be placed in the hand of a proper officer for collection.

☞ Those who have engaged to furnish WOOD on account, are desired to do so immediately. If not delivered soon, the Cash will be required.

THOMAS WARREN.

Dec. 4. tf

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST,

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner, " C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
" G. A. Cowgill, " Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert, " " H. L. Baugher,
" " " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 3. tf

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, sometime in October,

A Red Cow,

with a white spot on the forehead—about 9 or 10 years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

FREDERICK HERR.

Dec. 25. 3t

SALT! SALT!

JUST received, COARSE and FINE SALT. N. E. SPERM CANDLES, at 16 cents a pound; Winter strained LARD OIL—a superior article; Best English CHEESE—and a general assortment of articles in the Dry Goods and Grocery line, for sale at the smallest advance at

STEVENSON'S.

Dec. 18. tf

Shepherd's Sarsaparilla

IS a compound preparation, for the cure of Diseases of the Blood, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c. &c.—There being 32 doses in a bottle, which costs only 75 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use. Most of the Cough preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses.—This Sarsaparilla is effectual in its operation, and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 12½ cents per package. For sale by the Proprietors Agent,

KELLER KURTZ.

May 1. 1y

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day associated with himself his two sons, JAMES F. and HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK, in the mercantile business, which will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

S. Fahnestock & Sons.

I hereby tender my thanks to the public generally for the liberal encouragement extended towards me, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors to the new firm.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

☞ All persons indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts, as I must have my business closed without delay. S. F.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

THE undersigned hereby inform the public that they have the

Largest and Best Selected Stock of GOODS in the County,

and hope by selling cheap, and attending to business, to have a continuance of the public favor.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849. tf

NEW GOODS AT THE OLD STAND.

George Arnold

HAS just returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of FRESH GOODS—among which are

Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans,

CORDS & FLANNELS (very cheap.)

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Alpacas,

CASHMERES, MUSLIN DE LAINES,

Plaid, Striped and Plain Cloths. Cashmeres, &c. for Ladies' Cloaks,

English & French Merinoes, Paramatta Cloths, &c.

Lots of CALICOES and GINGHAMS, the best yet offered for the price.

A large lot of DOMESTIC GOODS and CARPETING, very cheap; also a large stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,

all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be obtained at any other establishment.

We do not throw out a few leading articles at cost, as a bait, calculating to make up on something else. But our prices are uniform, and we make no misrepresentations knowingly, in reference to the kind or quality of the goods we sell. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

P. S.—A few STOVES remaining on hand—very cheap.

Dec. 11. tf

LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. M. Stevenson,

TAKING advantage of another reduction in the prices of goods, has brought to this place

The Cheapest Assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.,

EVER OFFERED TO THIS PUBLIC.

To particularize is unnecessary—his stock is full. Purchasers are requested to call and "examine the goods," assured that it will be to their advantage.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds wanted.

Oct. 30. tf

WE CAN'T BE BEAT.

READY-MADE CLOTHING 30 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN EVER!

TO satisfy yourselves that "some things can be done as well as others," call at

Samson's

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &

VARIETY STORE,

Opposite the BANK, Gettysburg,

where you will find the largest and most fashionable assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

ever opened in this county, selling for prices that CAN'T BE BEAT IN OR OUT OF THE CITIES. The stock has been purchased in New York AT AUCTION, at CASH prices, and will be sold lower than they have ever heretofore been offered to the public. To test the truth of this, call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

The assortment embraces every thing in the way of Boy's and Men's wear, fine and Superfine Tweed, Cassinet, Cassimere, Cashmeret, and cloth COATS, CLOAKS, and PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet, Cloth, plain and fancy VESTS; caps, cravats, wrappers, shirts, bosoms, suspenders, gloves, stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of fancy articles, jewelry, spectacles, perfumery, combs, razors, purses, umbrellas, guitar strings, &c.

If you want to save 50 per cent. in purchasing your Fall and Winter clothing, call and examine my assortment. I shall fit you out, in a full suit, from head to foot, cheaper than can be furnished at any other Store or Establishment, even IF THEY MUST BE GIVEN FOR NOTHING. Remember SAMSON'S Variety Store in York Street, one door east of Kurtz's Hotel.

Also for sale on reasonable terms, two HORSES, a Carriage, Rockaway, Buggy, Sleighs, Harness, Saddle, &c.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Sept. 25. tf

ANNUALS & GIFT BOOKS For the Holidays.

S. H. BUEHLER

HAS just opened a large and choice selection of ANNUALS and FANCY BOOKS, suitable for presents, during the approaching Holidays, to which he invites the attention of the Public. The selection has been made with a special reference to the occasion, and embraces the choicest books of the season, viz:

Gem of the Season, Gems of Beauty, Moss Rose, Forget-me-not, Christian Keepsake, Gift of Friendship, The Pearl, Laurel Wreath, Ladies' Album, Rosary of the Bible, Scenes in the Life of our Saviour, Do. the Apostles, Bryant's and Longfellow's Poems, Mrs. Sigourney, &c.

All handsomely illustrated and embellished, which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Call and see them.

Gettysburg, Dec. 18. 3t

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—KELLER KURTZ has just received a fresh supply of Annuals, Gift Books—every variety of Fancy and Staple Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c. &c. Ladies call and see.

Dec. 18

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, January 1st, 1849.

A	Leace Francis
Anderson Edward	M
Aughe A. H.	M. C. S.
B	McMillen James 2
Boyer John	McIlhenny James
Black Miss Mary	Means Jacob 2
Beecher John	Moritz Miss Hannah
Buckmaster Charles	McIlenry Solomon 2
Bushman Mrs. Amelia	Manges Daniel
Burkholder J.	Miller J. K.
Brown Abraham	Miller Wm. G. L.
Bount M. J.	Mines J. W.
Brinkerhoff David C.	Miller John
Blackley Mary Mrs.	Miller Henrietta
Bigby Miss Catharine	Morrison William
Brown P. 2	Miller Isaac
Benner Edith Mrs.	McNaughton M. C.
Brown Dr. Wm.	Mathis Ned
Brinkerhoff Miss Lydia	Miller Daniel
Barlitt Nelson	Murphy Miss
Brandon W. B.	N
Brooks F. F.	Newcomer David
C	Norgang John 2
Cole Rev. Abraham	P
Caldwell F. V. 2	Pfeiffer D. G.
Currens Alexander	Peterman Joseph
Caldwell Joseph	R
Cameron James	Rosensteal William H.
Cooper Joseph O. 2	Rindlaub Christian
Cooper John	Rice Michael
Crammer Conrad	Reck Mary
Conghman Moses	Rath Ferdinand
Culp George	Riffel William
Caldwell James	S
Crabs James	Smith Edward 2
Cressman Abraham	Smeltzer Joseph
D	Smith Miss Eliza
Durkee F.	Swartz Mrs. Isabella P.
Duffield James R.	Schneck Benjamin S.
Doeward E. H. 2	Simpson Barbara
E	Summers William
Ege A. G.	Shrader William
F	Shenefelter Aloyse P.
Fehl Henry	Swartz Susan Elizabeth
Falsom Levi W.	Stover George
Fisher John	Sell Mr.
Forrest Rev. Josiah	Slagle Edgar
Free Peter	Stoner Jacob
Folke Dr. Henry	Sadler Wm. R. 2
Fletcher Robert	Shultz Lydia
File Reuben	Stover Miss Rebecca
Freeland David	Smith Wm.
G	Sullwagen Ernest
Good Jacob	T
Gearhart Leonard	Trimmer Daniel
Gaewssffer Samuel O.	Thomas James
Group John	Teaughlan Mary Ann
Gettys Eliza J.	U
Gump Simon	Utz Henry
Gamestock S.	W
Good Daniel	Wolf Lewis
Gosman Mrs. Maria	Wagner Peter
H	Wilson George
Hartzel Henry	Wilson M. A.
Hartzel George	Wisler Mary Ann
Hulick John S.	Wills S. Carson
Hollinger John	Wright Hannah 2
Hulick Peter	Weaver Abraham
Hollebaugh George	Watson Anthony
Hayder Miss Lucy	Walter Jacob
Hoffman George W.	Wantley George
Houghtelin Cornelius	William Mary E.
Hummelbaugh Jacob	Y
Harper W. Bettie	Yeater Aaron
K	Young Maria 2
Kelly John	Yeagy Leonard
King William	Yeats John
Kuntz George	Z
Krieger Henry	Ziegler Christian
L	Ziegler H.
Lower Henry	
Lilly Aaron W.	*German Letters.*
Longwell E.	Mueller Reinhard

C. N. BERLUCHY, *P. M.*

Jan. 8. 3t

Notdead yet!—But at it again!

PAINTING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he is now located in the Alley between North Washington and Carlisle street, immediately in the rear of D. Middlecoff's Store, where he will be prepared, as heretofore, to do all kinds of

Coach, Cloth, & Sign-Painting.

☞ CARRIAGE REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms, for which Country Produce will be taken.

The subscriber hopes, by attention to business, and a desire to please, he will continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.

J. G. FREY.

Gettysburg, May 8. tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breastpins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c. &c. ALSO,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31. tf

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA AND YORK*, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 2000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 2000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞ All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 26. tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on advantageous terms,

A FARM,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Sheckley, William Bailey, and William Hamilton, within three miles of Gettysburg, containing

184 Acres and 91 Perches.

There are about 50 Acres of WOODLAND, and the rest under good cultivation. There are TWO

Dwelling Houses

on the Farm, a Double LOG BARN newly covered, with sheds around it; two wells of water, with a pump in one of them; a sufficient quantity of Fruit Trees, such as Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry. There is Meadow sufficient to make 60 tons of Hay yearly.—About 1500 bushels of Lime have been put on the farm, and about 2,000 Chestnut rails.

The Farm would suit to be divided into two Tracts, both as to clear and wood land.

Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the farm, by Henry Trostle, residing thereon.

The terms will be made known by the subscriber. GEORGE TROSTLE.

July 31. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, *STOVES* of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs—also Woodcock's and Witherow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—☞ Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞ Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8. tf

GOOD AND CHEAP

IS OUR MOTTO.

Co-Partnership in the Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership in the Cabinet making business, at the old stand of Henry Garlach, in South Baltimore street, opposite Winebrenner's Tannery—where they will always have on hand, and be prepared to make to order,

Sideboards, Secretaries, Dressing Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash, Work, and Candle-stands,

and in short, every article belonging to the above business. They will also have on hand CHAIRS of all varieties.

☞ All orders for COFFINS attended to with the utmost promptness.

They also wish the people to bear in mind that they have recently had constructed, for their own especial use,

A SPLENDID HEARSE,

which they will use whenever desired to do so.

The subscribers assure the public, that all work purchased of them will be of the neatest and most durable character. They superintend themselves the construction of every article, thus being assured that both material and workmanship "can't be beat." Their terms are exceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giving them a call.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange for work.

HENRY GARLACH,
DANIEL TRIMMER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24. 1y

INK! INK! INK!

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of HARRISON'S

Columbian Inks,

to which he invites the attention of purchasers. They are put up in 1 ounce, 2 ounce, 4 ounce, 8 ounce, and 1 pint bottles, each containing the *full quantity* indicated by the label.—They are warranted not to mould under any circumstances in any climate.

BLACK INK.

This Ink flows freely, and has a fine gloss.

BLUE INK.

This Ink possesses the properties of great brilliancy and beauty, of color and fluidity, and, unlike other blue inks, is not liable to deposit its color.

RED INK.

This Ink has a brilliant crimson Red, and improves in brightness on the paper.

For permanence of color, these Inks fully equal, if not surpass all others; for when the color is once set on the paper, it will remain unchanged for ages. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

KELLER KURTZ.

Also by Jacob Martin, Oxford, Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown, Dr. Kauffman, Petersburg, J. Brinkerhoff, Millerstown, Henry Schriver, Littlestown, John Burkholder, Bendersville.

Dec. 4. tf

APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to the Baking and Confectionary Business, in all their branches, will be taken by the subscriber, if application be made immediately by a youth of the age of 16 or 17, who can furnish good recommendations.

C. WEAVER.

July 3. tf

ICE CREAM.

OF the very best quality, and different flavors, can be had, at all times, at WEAVER'S CONFECTIONARY in Chambersburg street. FAMILIES and PARTIES will be supplied with any desired quantity, at the shortest notice. CAKES and CONFECTIONS of all kinds always on hand, and will be furnished to order on reasonable terms.

July 1 tf

ELEGANT BOOKS,

NOW OPENING AT

KELLER KURTZ'S Cheap Book-Store.

Opposite the Bank, York street, Gettysburg.

THE largest, most varied, and elegant assortment of Annuals, Albums, Gift Books, Poets, and Choice Religious Books in fine bindings, ever brought to this market, and at *very low prices.*

Leaflets of Memory; An Illuminated Annual for MDCCCXLIX. Edited by Reynall Coates, M. D. Royal Octavo, Printed in the best manner, on snow white paper, Illustrated with twelve mezzotinto engravings and illuminations, and bound in the best style.

Young Lady's Offering, or Gems of Prose and Poetry, by Mrs. Sigourney and others, with 4 steel illustrations, 1 vol. 12mo.

Young Man's Offering, or Prose and Poetical Writings of the most eminent authors, illustrated with 6 engravings, 1 vol., 12mo.

Arthur's Advice to Young Ladies; 12mo; with fine steel engravings.

The Garland, or Token of Friendship; A Christmas and New Year's Gift, for 1849, edited by Emily Percival, and illustrated with fine steel engravings and illuminations, 12mo., elegantly bound, gilt edges and sides.

The Charm; with superb colored folio plates and richly emblazoned borders, scarlet extra gilt edges.

The Offering of Beauty; with ten female portraits, (colored,) and a highly colored frontispiece, 1 vol 8vo., extra gilt edges.

The Floral Offering; 10 elegant colored Plates, edited by Mrs. Osgood, with a Floral Dictionary, 4to, scarlet gilt edge.

Bryant's Poems; 20 superb engravings, elegantly printed, uniform with Longfellow's Poems, gilt edge.

The Snow Flake; a Christmas and New Year's Gift for 1849. Small octavo, printed in the best style, on fine white paper, and embellished with nine mezzotinto engravings, by Welch, and a splendid illuminated presentation plate, drawn by Dreser, and bound in the best style.

The Forget-me-not Annual; all new, 1849, 12mo., 10 plates.

The Moss Rose Annual; all new, 1849.

The Bouquet for all Seasons; 10 colored plates, 4to, cloth, gilt edge.

The Lady's Album; annual, 15 plates, 12mo., morocco gilt.

The Hyacinth, or Affection's Gift; a Juvenile Annual, for 1849, five fine steel plates, fancy cloth, gilt edges, side, &c.

The Gift of Friendship; or, Token of Remembrance, for 1849, six fine steel plates, morocco extra richly gilt.

The Rosary of Illustrations of the Bible; 8vo., containing six fine mezzotinto engravings of subjects from celebrated Scripture paintings, edited by Rev. Edward Everett Hall. This is an entirely new book, in both matter and engravings.

Gems of Beauty; or, Literary Gift for 1849, embellished with nine new Mezzotinto engravings and illuminations, printed on the finest paper and large type, 8vo.

Friendship's Offering; a Christmas, New Year and Birthday Gift, for 1849, illustrated with nine fine mezzotinto engravings, by Sartain, large 12 mo., bound to match the former volumes, embossed morocco gilt edges.

The Keepsake of Friendship, for 1849; a Gift Book for Christmas and New Year, embellished with fine steel engravings, and illuminations, 12mo.

Christmas Roses and New Year's Wreath for 1849; a new and very beautiful Juvenile Annual, large type, illustrated with five fine mezzotinto engravings, by Ritchie, and illuminated title page, elegantly bound, being one of the prettiest juvenile volumes issued from the American press, 18mo. square.

The Amaranth, or Token of Remembrance; a Christmas and New Year's Gift for 1849, embellished with fine steel engravings by the first artists, 12mo, morocco, gilt sides and edges.

The Token, or Affection's Gift; by S. G. Goodrich, 12mo., fine steel engravings, imitation Turkey, gilt edges.

Nature's Gems; or American Wild Flowers and their Native Haunts, by Emma C. Embury. 20 engravings. A splendid work.

The Young Lady's Guide.
The Amulet; a gift for all seasons.
Willis' Poems; beautiful binding.
Howitt, Milman and Keat's do.
Views Afoot; gilt edge, portrait of the Author.
Burns' Poems; Gilt Edge.
Poets and Poetry of the Ancients; Five.
" " " England; "
" " " America; "
Parlor Book of Flowers; 200 plates.
Mirror of Life.
Heman's Poems; Plates.
Street's Poems; Plates.
With many others.

Dec. 18.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JOHN REED, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the Sentinel office.

April 10. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞ D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

WM. B. M'CLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

PICTORIAL BROTHER JONATHAN, at KURTZ'S Bookstore, only 12½ cents, or to clubs of Ten $1.00. ☞ Send in your orders early.

Dec. 18.

NOTE BOOKS—50 copies of Walker's Southern Harmony just received, which will be sold to country merchants or private individuals, at a small advance upon cost, at the Bookstore of

KELLER KURTZ

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. WM. N. IRVINE President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and GEORGE SNYSER and JAMES M'DIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, & to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 15th day of January next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM FICKES, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
Dec. 11, 1848. } tc

GETTYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CASPARIS, as instructress. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.

Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baugher, J. B. M'Pherson, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. Horner, J. B. Danner, Esq., Hon. M. M'Clean, and R. G. Harper.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

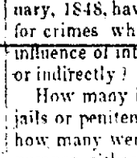
LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King*, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of



Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

☞ M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 29. tf

☞ LADIES! ☜

The prettiest Calicoes, Ginghams, &c. in town, are to be found at STEVENSON'S. Go and see them.

ALMANACS for 1849—12 different styles—sold by the gross, hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the Bookstore of

KELLER KURTZ.

Dec. 18.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

THE Temperance Associations of Pennsylvania, of every description, are hereby notified that a State Temperance Convention will again be held at HARRISBURG, on the *Fourth Tuesday*, being the 23d day of January, 1849.

The State Central Committee, in the exercise of the discretion allowed them by the resolution of the Convention, have fixed the time to allow Delegates an opportunity to attend the meeting of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance.

In accordance with a resolution of the late Convention, the delegates are requested to furnish full and direct answers to the following interrogatories, to be sent either by Delegates to the proposed Convention, or if no such opportunity is afforded, in a letter addressed to "The President of the State Temperance Convention at Harrisburg."

How many individuals, since the first of January, 1848, have been prosecuted in your courts for crimes whose origin can be traced to the influence of intoxicating liquors either directly or indirectly?

How many individuals were confined in your jails or penitentiaries during the past year? and how many were brought there through intemperance, either directly or indirectly?

How many murders have been committed in your county? and in how many cases can their cause be traced to the influence of intoxicating liquors, either directly or indirectly?

What is the number of paupers in your district or county? and how many were made so by intemperance, either directly or indirectly?

What is the number of drunkards in your district or county? and how many have died during the past year?

What is the state of the cause of temperance in your county, the number of its friends, its obstacles and prospects? and what is the general sentiment in regard to a law prohibiting the traffic in liquors?

If you have anything interesting or important to communicate, not indicated by the above questions, do so.

It is very desirable to have whole counties included in the answers of these questions, and it is hoped that some active friends of the cause in each county will take immediate steps for that purpose. Much of the necessary information may be obtained from the Sheriff, Prothonotary and Prosecuting Attorney in each county.

By order of the State Central Committee,

GEO. R. McFARLANE, *Chairman.*

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c. for sale by

C. WEAVER.

pend for an uniform and fair price on the home demand. Any other reliance is dependent on the policy of foreign governments, the convulsions of unsettled power, and the unfruitful harvests of other producers.

It is not, however, in enhanced prices alone, that he finds his reward. In the home market he is his own factor, avoids the risk of agencies, the dangers of transportation, and can select his own time for the disposal of his produce. The manufacturer carries to the market, in the fabrics he proposes to sell, the produce of the farmer, who is thereby relieved of the hazard and expense of conveyance.

In another form he is still more largely benefited. One of the elements of well regulated society, is unity of interest. Whatever may be said to the contrary, no natural antipathies exist between capital and labor. They are dependent on, are supported by, and receive vitality from, each other. The manufacturer who invests under the fostering care of government his capital in profitable industry, opens a new source of wealth to the farmer, the artisan and the laborer.

An industrious population, whose reward affords comfort and competence, gathers around him; other classes are attracted, and the store house, the workshop, the school and church are erected: villages spring up; the din of active industry and the sound of enjoyment mingle together; roads are opened, bridges are built, lands rise in value; and the farmer finds a market at his door, not only for his ordinary surplus produce, but also for numberless articles which were deemed unworthy of transportation.—From that overflowing fountain, by an hundred rivulets, wealth is poured into his treasury.

These are a few of the many advantages of the agriculturalist and the laborer, arising from a fair and reasonable protection of the domestic industry of the country. The existing revenue laws of the national government, by opening our ports to foreign manufactures, invite the labor of the wretched, starving operatives of Europe, to a competition with this healthful and prosperous condition of things. The consequences are ruinous to the interests of the laboring and producing classes, and dry the streams of prosperity in every branch of industry.

It should not be forgotten, that the reliable wealth of a State consists in the profitable industry and capital of the citizens. Whatever tends, therefore, to prostrate individual prosperity, to diminish the value of produce, to injure productive labor, or to drive from wholesome investment the money capital of the country, strikes with alarming force the best interests of the State. The revenues of the Commonwealth are derived principally from real and personal estate, and from our railroads and canals. In relation to the former, it may be said, that every dollar shipped for the purchase of foreign fabrics, diminishes their value, depresses the home market, reduces the profits of the producer, and hence lessens the amount of revenue paid into the treasury. Capital invested in the various branches of manufactures, sinks in value in proportion to the depression of the business in which it is employed, and when foreign competition is successful by reason of low duties, in driving from the home market the fabric of the capitalist, his investment is comparatively valueless, and the revenues therefrom are greatly reduced. The profits from our internal improvements are still more seriously affected. The raw material in its transit to the manufactory, and the fabric on its way to a market, are principally conveyed along our canals and railroads, thereby yielding a handsome revenue to the Commonwealth. When, therefore, the manufacturer, unprotected by the government, is compelled to discontinue his business, not only the laborer, the artisan and the agriculturalist, but the State also, is seriously injured in the general depression of business, the diminished wealth of the country, and the reduced value of capital.

The policy of giving fair and reasonable protection to the domestic industry of the country, has heretofore received a support so cordial, from wise and patriotic statesmen who have conducted the affairs of the national government, as well as those who have preceded me in the administration of this Commonwealth, that I cannot refrain from the insertion of a few extracts from their several messages.

In his eighth message, Washington deemed it necessary to bring the subject to the attention of Congress:

"Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to insure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."

The eighth annual message of President Jefferson, contains the following reference to the subject:

"The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the belligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern.—The situation into which we have thus been forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will—under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions—become permanent."

President Madison calls the attention of Congress to the subject, in the following terms:

"Although other subjects will press more immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the just and sound policy of securing to our manufactures the success they have attained and are still attaining in some degree, under the impulse of causes not permanent."

And again, in his special message of February 20, 1815, he says:

"But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberations of Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and obtained an unparalleled maturity throughout the United States during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend, therefore, to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress."

In his seventh annual message, he again recurs to the subject, as follows:

"In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interests of individuals, the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches, that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even, peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress, and exhibited an efficiency which justify the belief, that with a protection, not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become at an early day not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth and even of external commerce."

And again:

"It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and ensure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence, an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded."

President Monroe, in his first Inaugural address, says:

"Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the Government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do, in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture, and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it, to provide at home, a market for our raw materials, as by extending the competition it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets."

His Excellency, Simon Snyder, Governor of this Commonwealth, in his message of December 8th, 1815, says:

"The subject of manufactures, from full experience during the restrictive system and the war, is now so well understood, as respects the practicability of advantageously carrying them on, as to the kind of goods that shall be made and the quality and durability of the articles which have had a fair experiment amongst us, that it is deemed unnecessary to urge arguments in their support. The general government, fully aware of the importance of the subject, will, it is confidently hoped, follow the dictates of political wisdom, and protect our manufactures against injurious foreign competition or combination · a contrary course would protract the long and anxiously sought real independence of our country, and again impose on us a dependence almost colonial."

His Excellency William Findlay, referring briefly to the subject, says:

"As agriculture and manufactures are the great sources of wealth, and the only solid foundation of our comforts and independence, they are particularly entitled to the fostering care of government."

In the first message of Governor Wolf, he speaks as follows:

"The protecting policy hitherto sustained by the General Government cannot, under existing circumstances, be abandoned or relinquished with the approbation or consent of the people of Pennsylvania. Their interests, their prosperity, and, I may add their comforts, are at this time essentially identified with that policy. The diversified branches of industry in which our citizens are engaged; the character of the productions peculiar to our soil; the state of the foreign markets to which we had heretofore been accustomed to resort for the sale and exchange of our staple commodities, and the interdicting duties by which the produce of our agriculturalists is excluded from those markets, leave us no alternative as to the course to be pursued. We must either suffer our surplus produce to perish upon our hands, or we must establish a market for its consumption at home. We must either submit to the humiliating condition of becoming tributary to foreign industry, or by affording encouragement to our own, render ourselves independent of foreign imposition and exaction. Under the encouragement and protection now afforded, our manufacturing establishments are assuming a vigorous and healthful appearance, and give reasonable promise of promoting the general prosperity of the country, and of accomplishing the great end and design contemplated by the friends and advocates of the protective system. Happily for us in Pennsylvania, we have no constitutional difficulties to embarrass us in reference to this system. Our statesmen, who have hitherto represented us in the National Legislature, as well as in that of the State, have uniformly expressed their opinions affirmatively, and in terms by no means equivocal, that this nation possesses the right, under the constitution, to protect its industry by salutary enactments of its own, against the injurious consequences of foreign legislation, and that the acts of Congress imposing duties on imports are constitutional; and their constituents have as unequivocally responded to those opinions."

Governor Porter also refers to the subject in the following manner:

"It is unworthy the great State of Pennsylvania, to depend on the manufactures of other States, or of foreign countries, to supply her citizens with those articles for the various purposes of life which they can produce themselves as well, as cheaply, and abundantly, as any other people on the face of the globe. Our valleys teeming with plenty, our hills with exhaustless deposites of coal and iron; our streams abounding with water-power, for all purposes unsurpassed by that of any other country; and our citizens stimulated by enterprise and possessing means to render it effectual, should awaken in us that spirit of independence which disdains to seek at the hands of others, that which it can furnish with its own. It is with no feelings of envy or local jealousy of others, that I bring this subject to your notice, but with an honest feeling of State pride and a generous emulation, which should inspire us with a determination not to be indebted to others for those solid and useful means of promoting our prosperity and independence, which nature has bounteously lavished on our own citizens."

A question of the greatest magnitude, involving the honor of the State, and the interests of the citizens, will arise in the consideration of the public debt. The regular payment of the annual interest, and the formation of a sinking fund for the final liquidation of the principal, should receive the early and careful attention of the Legislature. It will give me unfeigned pleasure to unite with you in any rational mode calculated to facilitate an object so desirable.

The present debt of the State is as follows, viz:

6 per ct. stocks,	$1,887,549 00	
5 do. do.	37,305,801 18	
4½ do. do.	200,000 00	
		$39,393,350 24
Relief Notes in circulation,	$702,664 00	
Interest Certificates outstanding,	220,789 52	
Do. do. unclaimed,	4,418 38	
Interest on unclaimed & outstanding certificates to be added to them when funded,	14,165 89	
Domestic Creditors,	89,318 95	
		1,031,386 74
Total amount of public debt, Dec. 31st, 1848,		$40,424,736 98

Of the above there is due and demandable at the Treasury as follows:

Relief Notes,	$702,664 00
Domestic Creditors,	89,318 95
Interest certificates of all kinds,	239,403 79
	$1,031,386 74

It is presumed the gradual process of cancellation of the relief notes, or their redemption as heretofore indicated, will remove to that amount the pressing necessities of the Treasury.

The residue of said sum of $1,031,386 47, to wit:

$328,722 74 is due & demandable		$328,722 74
Also due and demandable of funded debt as follows:		
June 1st, 1841,	$26,951 80	
Augt. 1st, 1846,	1,998,509 35	
Augt. 1st, 1847,	22,335 06	
		$2,047,796 21
Present liability of Treasury,		$2,376,518 95

Residue of public debt falling due:

March 1st, 1849,	$59,551 46
Dec. 1st, 1850,	999,311 15
April 11th, 1853,	135,214 00
Dec. 1st, 1853,	1,998,407 09
Jan. 1st, 1854,	798,474 64
Dec. 1st, 1854,	2,197,849 35
Aug. 1st, 1855,	4,489,463 79
July 1st, 1856,	2,780,808 26
March 4th, 1858,	3,998,395 47
July 1st, 1858,	2,540,010 56
July 1st, 1858,	529,922 74
July 1st, 1859,	1,195,928 93
Aug. 1st, 1859,	49,998 25
July 1st, 1860,	2,643,777 64
Mch. 28th, 1861,	120,000 00
July 1st, 1862,	2,265,059 75
April 10th, 1863,	200,000 00
July 1st, 1864,	1,378,375 99
June 27th, 1864,	1,134,332 70
Aug. 1st, 1865,	860,680 89
July 1st, 1865,	959,540 79
Jan. 1st, 1865,	868,873 13
July 1st, 1868,	2,523,617 64
July 1st, 1870,	1,939,583 65
Bank charter loans,	678,375 96
Total amount of funded debt not demandable at the Treasury,	$34,345,554 03
	$39,722,072 98
Interest on the public debt, $1,887,549.06, at 6 per cent. per annum,	$113,252 94
27,305,801.18, 5 " "	1,365,290 05
200,000.00, 4½ " "	9,000 00
Regular annual interest on the loans as they stood Dec. 1st, 1848,	1,987,542 99
On a portion of the above loans, there will be to pay 3½ years' interest on February 1st, 1849, which it is estimated will increase the amount,	7,000 00
In whatever amount of interest certificates may be funded between the 1st of February and the 1st of August next, there will be due at the latter period 4 years' interest, estimated at	12,000 00
Probable amount of interest for 1849,	$2,006,542 99
To which add guarantied interest on Danville and Pottsville Rail Road, and Bald Eagle and Tioga Navigation Companies,	32,500 00
	$2,039,042 99

The estimated revenue for the current year is as follows.

Lands,	$20,000 00
Auction Commissions,	23,000 00
Auction Duties,	65,000 00
Tax on Bank Dividends,	120,000 00
" " Corporation Stocks,	150,000 00
" " Real and personal estate.	1,350,000 00
Tavern licenses,	35,000 00
Retailers "	100,000 00
Pedlers "	2,500 00
Brokers "	5,000 00
Theatre, Circus and Menagerie licenses,	1,000 00
Pamphlet laws,	400 00
Militia fines,	20,000 00
Tax on writs, &c.,	40,000 00
Tax on certain offices,	20,000 00
Collateral inheritance,	60,000 00
Canal and Railroad tolls,	1,650,000 00
Canal fines, old materials, &c.,	3,000 00
Tax on enrollment of laws,	3,500 00
Tax on loans,	115,000 00
Dividends on bridge and turnpike stocks,	2,000 00
Accrued interest,	4,000 00
Refunded cash,	5,000 00
Escheats,	1,000 00
Fees on public offices,	1,500 00
Miscellaneous,	5,000 00
	$3,851,900 00

Estimated Expenditures for the current year:

Public improvements,	$800,000 00
Expenses of Government,	220,000 00
Militia Expenses,	30,000 00
Pensions and gratuities,	23,000 00
Charitable institutions,	30,000 00
Common Schools, including non accepting districts,	250,000 00
Interest on loans, and guarantees of interest,	2,040,000 00
Domestic creditors,	12,000 00
Cancelled relief notes,	200,000 00
Damages on public works,	30,000 00
Special Commissioners,	300 00
State Library,	1,200 00
Public buildings,	3,500 00
Weigh-lock at Beach Haven,	3,600 00
Penitentiaries,	23,000 00
House of Refuge,	4,000 00
Nicholson,	200 00
E-cheats,	800 00
Abatement of State Tax,	40,000 00
Miscellaneous,	5,000 00
	$3,716,600 00
(Estimated revenue over expenditures,)	$135,300 00

From the foregoing statement it would appear, should the estimates of receipts and expenditures be correct, and they doubtless approximate the truth, and should no unforeseen casualty occur, that the revenues will at least equal the expenditures of the year. Admitting however the correctness of the estimates, it is apparent the State is placed in a condition no better by the lapse of time, as no material diminution, if any, of the public debt is effected. Indeed, even the payment of the annual interest has depended, and will depend on the anticipation of revenues properly belonging to the next fiscal year. A system of providing means to meet the liabilities of the State, which pays no part of the debt, and meets the payment of the annual interest by drafts on a fund raised for the discharge of another duty, and which collects from the people upwards of two millions of dollars yearly, requires supervision and amendment. A careful revision of the revenue laws of the Commonwealth, increasing the tax on such items as will bear without injury an addition to their present burthens, with due economy in the appropriations and expenses of government, would not only place the treasury on a sound basis, with regard to the annual payment of the interest, but would also, if set apart for that purpose, create a sinking fund to meet the amount now due and demandable of the State. A result of this character would be honorable to the Commonwealth, and gratifying to the citizens.—Confidence would be immediately restored to the community, public credit would be permanently established, and the treasury relieved of a portion of the public debt. The amount now demandable is $2,326,518 94. When the faith of the State is involved, no time should be lost in adopting measures to restore its credit.

To form a fund for the liquidation of the residue of the public debt, is an object not less important than the one just suggested. Pennsylvania should no longer bear the burthens which now oppress her citizens, without, at least, a vigorous and manly effort, to relieve herself from her liabilities. To the Legislature belongs the duty of devising such means, and enacting such laws, as will best promote the interests of the people, and efforts so laudable will at all times receive the approbation of, and be aided by such suggestions as may present themselves to the Executive.—A more favorable opportunity may present itself at the present session, than will soon again be offered. Many of the banks of this State have given the requisite notice, that they propose to apply for a renewal of their charters, and I would suggest, should it coincide with your views, the policy of exacting from each of these institutions that may come before the legislature, the payment of a certain per centage on its capital, in addition to the taxes already assessed on the banks by existing laws. A sum raised in this way, might form the nucleus of a sinking fund, which, however small, would regularly increase in importance and value by the assistance it might receive from that and other sources. The charters of all the banks in the Commonwealth will require renewal, the increased prosperity, population and business of the country, may require additional banking facilities, and during each year a small amount could be added to the fund. The investment of the fund thus created in the purchase of State stocks, (the present revenue laws of the State being preserved,) and the interests on stocks purchased, being again invested in the same way, would increase the fund while it diminished the debt, until all would appreciate its importance, and consider it with favor.—Should our sources of revenue become of greater value as may be reasonably anticipated, large balances over the expenditures of the government will accrue to the treasury, a fixed proportion of which could properly be added to the fund. Thus would it increase in triple proportion, until the enormous debt with which we are encumbered, would be finally extinguished. Whatever may be the views of the Legislature in regard to the plan suggested, it is ardently hoped it will distinguish its proceedings by the adoption of means to attain an object so desirable.

In the revision of the laws on the subject of revenue, with a view to increase taxation, the farming interest of the state should not be further burdened. The state, county, school, road and poor rates, levied upon land, and the reduced price of the products of the agriculturalist, occasioned by the present revenue laws of the national government, operating to the injury of the home market, should justly and equitably relieve it from additional taxation.

For many years no settlement of the accounts of the Commissioners of the Internal Improvement fund has been made. It is worthy of consideration, whether a commission, to consist of a Clerk from the Auditor General's and the State Department, with a third to be appointed, authorized to make an examination of said account; as also to ascertain precisely the condition of the treasury and its disbursing agents, what monies are due to the state from corporations, individuals and counties, and if balances are found to exist, the reason why collections are delayed; might not, by a careful report, sugggest alterations beneficial in the manner of conducting our financial affairs. In this connexion it is also proper to mention, that a change in the manner of drawing money from the Treasury should be adopted to afford more ample checks: the present system being deemed defective.

The Report of the Canal Commissioners will enable the Legislature to form an accurate judgment of the state of the public improvements. Notwithstanding serious interruptions caused by the destruction of the Freeport Aqueduct, and other casualties, the revenue from this source has been so large and so constantly increasing, that these works should be carefully guarded and preserved as a means useful to the citizens and highly advantageous to the State. In referring to the Internal Improvements of the State, I cannot allow the opportunity to pass without alluding to the North Branch Canal. It is supposed that a million of dollars would complete this work, at present profitless and going to ruin. Already has the State expended upwards of two millions, which, while it remains unfinished, is absolutely lost. The country through which this improvement passes is rich in the articles of coal and iron, and in agricultural products. Its completion, by the increased amount of tolls received on it, and the additional freight thrown on to other portions of the public improvements, would amply secure the interest on the cost of its completion.—Under a deep sense of the correctness of these views, I could not avoid bringing the subject to your early consideration. In this relation it is also proper to refer to the importance of avoiding the Schuylkill inclined plane. Surveys and estimates by a skillful Engineer have been made of three different routes, and the result will be laid before you in the report of the gentleman to whom was entrusted the duty. It is well to observe, that these estimates are not included in the estimated expenditures of the current year, as given in a former part of the message.

The attention of the legislature will be called to the subject of the currency in connexion with the Banking institutions of the State. These institutions have become so intimately identified with the business and interests of the citizens, and furnish such a portion of the circulating medium, that a necessity is created for their proper management and control.—The standard of the value of things among civilized nations is conceded to be the precious metals. The constitutional currency of this government is gold and silver. Whenever the conveniences of trade and business, the encouragement of industry and enterprise, or the natural growth and developments of the country, require additional commercial facilities, it is the duty of the public functionary to be watchful, that the representative of the precious metals should maintain the standard value. The citizen having in his possession a note issued by a Bank of the Commonwealth, should be secure that he holds the equivalent of gold and silver. In order to obtain this result, care should be taken by the legislature in the grants of authority to these corporations, to prevent them if possible from furnishing a less reliable currency. Banking institutions have long existed among us, and have been, when properly restricted, and judiciously managed, highly conductive to the best interests of the people. Their notes, when kept at par value, form a more convenient currency than the precious metals; are equally valuable in all financial concerns, and promote the active industry of the country. Hence, solvent banks, whose notes are readily convertible into specie, should be sustained by the legislature, while those failing to keep their notes at par, or to redeem them on demand, by inflicting injury and injustice on the community, destroy confidence, and forfeit our favorable consideration.

In judging of the amount of banking capital necessary for the wants of the community, a sound and healthful state of business and trade afford the best and safest criterion. These institutions are better able to meet their liabilities and redeem their notes, in a state of things such as is here alluded to, than during extraordinary depression, or unnatural excitement. That the increase of banking facilities is instrumental in relieving the country in times of commercial distress, is a belief as prevalent, as it is unsound. It may postpone the crisis, but cannot afford relief. The active healthful industry of the country, and not the wants of individuals, should govern the issues of the banks. In periods of great commercial and manufacturing prosperity, an inflation of the currency beyond the wants of sound, wholesome trade, leads to unwise, and often ruinous speculation. In short, the amount of the circulating medium, should depend on the actual and not the imaginary wants of the country. From these observations, the Legislature will readily perceive, that any extraordinary increase of banking capital, in the present depressed condition of trade, is not consistent with my views of the general welfare.

The location of a bank, as near as practicable to the centre of its business operations, is a matter of some moment to the community, and should the Legislature in its examination of the applications for the re-charter of any institution now existing, be satisfied that the location of the existing bank is unsuited to the convenience of the business portion of the citizens for whose benefit it was established, a wise policy would dictate a refusal to re-charter, and the establishment of a new institution with the same amount of capital, at a place more advantageous to the citizens. The old and well-established banking institutions, whose credit and solvency are undoubted, and where the wants of the community in which they are located require it, should receive a renewal of their charters; but in no instance ought a charter to be renewed, until a complete, a thorough examination of the affairs of the institution, and a full statement of its business, with satisfactory evidence of the BONA FIDE value of its assets, shall have convinced a committee appointed for that purpose, of its entire solvency and ability to redeem all its liabilities.—Such statements duly authenticated, should be filed of record in the State department for the inspection of all persons interested.

The several laws in force to prevent the use and circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, do not appear to have produced the result intended. A large portion of the currency of the State, consists of notes of a lower denomination, many of them spurious and defaced, issued by foreign institutions, about whose solvency no knowledge can be possessed by the citizens. This circulation, while it inflicts injury on the community, is in direct contravention of the express terms of the law. As it is manifest the existing laws will not remedy the evil, it is suggested, that an act preventing under severe penalties, the banks and brokers dealing in money, from receiving on deposit, exchanging, or paying the same from their counters, would have a beneficial effect in driving these notes from circulation. Should the circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, be desirable, it is infinitely to be preferred, that they should be issued by our State banks, whose solvency is known, rather than foster a circulation issued by institutions, whose abilities to redeem them may be uncertain. With these slight modifications of our present system, taking care that no unnecessary and unadvised increase of banking capital be made, and in all cases, either of new institutions, or the renewal of those now existing, that their entire solvency should be undoubted, and that no danger to the citizens will arise from these grants of power; I should deem it right to leave the present policy in relation to these corporations, as it has been maintained in former years.

During the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed regulating the hours of labor in Factories, and specifying the age at which minors shall be admitted therein. It is respectfully submitted, whether this law does not require amendment, so as to prevent special contracts to labor more than the time fixed by the act. The operation of the law as at present in force, gives to those violating its spirit, an advantage over him who faithfully carries it into effect, by permitting the owner and operative to enter into such contracts in relation to the extension of time, as they may deem proper. If it be right to limit the hours of labor in Factories, (and who that desire the education and comfort of the citizens can doubt it,) the law should be so changed as to operate alike in all such establishments. Should the Legislature concur in this opinion, it would be proper to repeal the proviso, allowing of special contracts by parents and guardians for the labor of minors above the age of fourteen years. They should not be left in a condition of more hardship than the adult. I have brought this subject to the notice of the Legislature, as well because of the justice and propriety of the suggestion, as that my friendship for the measure was well known to the people, and has been approved by them at the late general election.

It gives me unfeigned pleasure to announce the fact, that the common school system is at length adopted throughout the State. The friends of education must be deeply gratified, that a consummation so desirable, promising such advantages to the citizen and security to the State, has been attained. It may well be considered as a conspicuous epoch in our history. The blessings of rational and moral cultivation dispensed throughout the Commonwealth, will improve the condition of the people, enlarge their sphere of usefulness, and give to the State a character for intelligence and virtue. The report of the Superintendent will furnish valuable information to the Legislature, for the further improvement of the system, and will enable it to remedy existing defects.

The Adjutant General's report on the subject of the Militia, contains many important suggestions, well worthy the consideration of the Legislature. It is the production of a practical military officer, who has bestowed much thought on the subject, and will be found interesting and valuable, particularly as pointing out a mode by which the vast expenditure of the present system may be saved to the treasury.

In the reports of the Auditor General and Surveyor General, you will find a detailed account of the financial operations of the year, ending on the 1st of December last. To these reports I would refer you for a full statement of the con-

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